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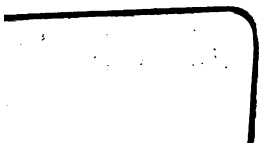
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# P O E M S

BY

SÁMUEL ROGERS.

VOL. II.



LONDON:

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1845.



ITALY.





ITALY.



## PREFACE.

IN this Poem the Author has endeavoured to describe his Journey through a beautiful country ; and it may not perhaps be uninteresting to those who have learnt to live in Past Times as well as Present, and whose minds are familiar with the Events and the People that have rendered Italy so illustrious ; for, wherever he came, he could not but remember ; nor is he conscious of having slept over any ground that has been ‘ dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue.’

Much of it was originally published as it was written on the spot. He has since, on a second visit, revised it throughout, and added many stories from the old Chroniclers and many Notes illustrative of the manners, customs, and superstitions there.

## VIGNETTES.

	Page
Dog of St. Bernard . . . . E. LANDSEER, R. A. . . . .	19
Cries of Bologna . . . . SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R. A. . . . .	115
Stag at Bay . . . . . E. LANDSEER, R. A. . . . .	127
Galileo's Villa . . . . . SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R. A. . . . .	137
Thrasymene . . . . . ——— . . . . .	151
Return from the Chase . . . . E. LANDSEER, R. A. . . . .	156
A Shepherd . . . . . C. L. EASTLAKE, R. A. . . . .	191
An ancient Tomb . . . . . SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R. A. . . . .	214
Deer drinking . . . . . E. LANDSEER, R. A. . . . .	218
Grotto of Posilipo . . . . . SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R. A. . . . .	234
The Cardinal . . . . . E. LANDSEER, R. A. . . . .	235
A Chapel . . . . . T. UWINS, R. A. . . . .	244
Mother and Child . . . . . C. L. EASTLAKE, R. A. . . . .	253
The Well . . . . . ——— . . . . .	279
A Bacchanalian . . . . . ——— . . . . .	335
A Lady in a bower . . . . . T. UWINS, R. A. . . . .	336

Engraved in Wood by J. THOMPSON.

The rest by J. THOMPSON and L. CLENNELL,  
from drawings by T. STOTHARD, R. A.

## CONTENTS.

---

	Page
THE Lake of Geneva . . . . .	1
Meillerie . . . . .	6
St. Maurice . . . . .	11
The Great St. Bernard . . . . .	13
The Descent . . . . .	20
Jorasse . . . . .	22
Marguerite de Tours . . . . .	28
The Brothers . . . . .	31
The Alps . . . . .	35
Como . . . . .	38
Bergamo . . . . .	43
Italy . . . . .	48
Coll'alto . . . . .	50
Venice . . . . .	54
Luigi . . . . .	63
St. Mark's Place . . . . .	66
The Gondola . . . . .	76
The Brides of Venice . . . . .	82
Foscari . . . . .	90
Marcolini . . . . .	102
Arquà . . . . .	105
Ginevra . . . . .	110
Bologna . . . . .	115
Florence . . . . .	121
Don Garzà . . . . .	127

	Page
The Campagna of Florence . . . . .	132
The Pilgrim . . . . .	151
An Interview . . . . .	156
Montorio . . . . .	162
Rome . . . . .	167
A Funeral . . . . .	176
National Prejudices . . . . .	181
The Campagna of Rome . . . . .	186
The Roman Pontiffs . . . . .	192
Caius Cestius . . . . .	194
The Nun . . . . .	196
The Fire-fly . . . . .	200
Foreign Travel . . . . .	203
The Fountain . . . . .	211
Banditti . . . . .	213
An Adventure . . . . .	220
Naples . . . . .	226
The Bag of Gold . . . . .	235
A Character . . . . .	245
Pæstum . . . . .	248
Amalfi . . . . .	254
Monte Cassino . . . . .	259
The Harper . . . . .	263
The Feluca . . . . .	266
Genoa . . . . .	272
Marco Griffoni . . . . .	275
A Farewell . . . . .	279
Notes . . . . .	287



## THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

DAY glimmered in the east, and the white Moon  
Hung like a vapour in the cloudless sky,  
Yet visible, when on my way I went,  
Glad to be gone ; a pilgrim from the North,  
Now more and more attracted as I drew  
Nearer and nearer. Ere the artisan  
Had from his window leant, drowsy, half-clad,  
To snuff the morn, or the caged lark poured forth,  
From his green sod upspringing as to heaven,  
(His tuneful bill o'erflowing with a song



Old in the days of HOMER, and his wings  
 With transport quivering) on my way I went,  
 Thy gates, GENEVA, swinging heavily,  
 Thy gates so slow to open, swift to shut ;  
 As on that Sabbath-eve when He arrived,\*  
 Whose name is now thy glory, now by thee,  
 Such virtue dwells in those small syllables,  
 Inscribed to consecrate the narrow street,  
 His birth-place,—when, but one short step too late,  
 In his despair, as though the die were cast,  
 He sate him down to weep, and wept till dawn ;  
 Then rose to go, a wanderer through the world.

'Tis not a tale that every hour brings with it.  
 Yet at a City-gate, from time to time,  
 Much may be learnt ; nor, London, least at thine,  
 Thy hive the busiest, greatest of them all,  
 Gathering, enlarging still. Let us stand by,  
 And note who passes. Here comes one, a Youth,  
 Glowing with pride, the pride of conscious power,  
 A CHATTERTON—in thought admired, caressed,

\* J. J. ROUSSEAU. 'J'arrive essoufflé, tout en nage ; le cœur me bat ; je vois de loin les soldats à leur poste ; j'accours, je crie d'une voix étouffée, Il étoit trop tard.'—*Les Confessions*, l. i.

And crowned like PETRARCH in the Capitol ;  
 Ere long to die, to fall by his own hand,  
 And fester with the vilest. Here come two,  
 Less feverish, less exalted—soon to part,  
 A GARRICK and a JOHNSON ; Wealth and Fame  
 Awaiting one, even at the gate ; Neglect  
 And Want the other. But what multitudes,  
 Urged by the love of change, and, like myself,  
 Adventurous, careless of to-morrow's fare,  
 Press on—though but a rill entering the sea,  
 Entering and lost ! Our task would never end.

Day glimmered and I went, a gentle breeze  
 Ruffling the LEMAN Lake. Wave after wave,  
 If such they might be called, dashed as in sport,  
 Not anger, with the pebbles on the beach  
 Making wild music, and far westward caught  
 The sun-beam—where, alone and as entranced,  
 Counting the hours, the fisher in his skiff  
 Lay with his circular and dotted line  
 On the bright waters. When the heart of man  
 Is light with hope, all things are sure to please ;  
 And soon a passage-boat swept gaily by,  
 Laden with peasant-girls and fruits and flowers,  
 And many a chanticleer and partlet caged

For VEVEY's market-place—a motley group  
 Seen through the silvery haze. But soon 'twas gone.  
 The shifting sail flapped idly to and fro,  
 Then bore them off. I am not one of those  
 So dead to all things in this visible world,  
 So wondrously profound, as to move on  
 In the sweet light of heaven, like him of old \*  
 (His name is justly in the Calendar)  
 Who through the day pursued this pleasant path  
 That winds beside the mirror of all beauty,  
 And, when at eve his fellow-pilgrims sate,  
 Discoursing of the lake, asked where it was.  
 They marvelled, as they might ; and so must all,  
 Seeing what now I saw : for now 'twas day,  
 And the bright Sun was in the firmament,  
 A thousand shadows of a thousand hues  
 Chequering the clear expanse. Awhile his orb  
 Hung o'er thy trackless fields of snow, MONT BLANC,  
 Thy seas of ice and ice-built promontories,  
 That change their shapes for ever as in sport ;

\* BERNARD, Abbot of Clairvaux. 'To admire or despise St. Bernard as he ought,' says Gibbon, 'the reader, like myself, should have before the windows of his library that incomparable landscape.'



Then travelled onward and went down behind  
The pine-clad heights of JURA, lighting up  
The woodman's casement, and perchance his axe  
Borne homeward through the forest in his hand ;  
And, on the edge of some o'erhanging cliff,  
That dungeon-fortress \* never to be named,  
Where, like a lion taken in the toils,  
Toussaint breathed out his brave and generous spirit.  
Little did He, who sent him there to die,  
Think, when he gave the word, that he himself,  
Great as he was, the greatest among men,  
Should in like manner be so soon conveyed  
Athwart the deep,—and to a rock so small  
Amid the countless multitude of waves,  
That ships have gone and sought it, and returned,  
Saying it was not !

\* The Castle of Joux in Franche-Comté.

## MEILLERIE.

THESE grey majestic cliffs that tower to heaven,  
 These glimmering glades and open chesnut groves,  
 That echo to the heifer's wandering bell,  
 Or woodman's axe, or steers-man's song beneath,  
 As on he urges his fir-laden bark,  
 Or shout of goat-herd boy above them all,  
 Who loves not ? And who blesses not the light,  
 When thro' some loop-hole he surveys the lake  
 Blue as a sapphire-stone, and richly set  
 With chateaux, villages, and village-spires,  
 Orchards and vineyards, alps and alpine snows ?  
 Here would I dwell ; nor visit, but in thought,  
 FERNEX far south, silent and empty now  
 As now thy once-luxurious bowers, RIPAILLE ; \*

\* The retreat of AMANRUX, the first Duke of Savoy. Voltaire thus addresses it from his windows :

' Ripaille, je te vois. O bizarre Amédée,' &c.

The seven towers are now no longer a land-mark to the voyager.

EVERY, so long an exiled Patriot's \* home ;  
 Or CHILLON's dungeon-floors beneath the wave,  
 Channelled and worn by pacing to and fro ;  
 LAUSANNE, where GIBBON in his sheltered walk  
 Nightly called up the Shade of ancient ROME ; †  
 Or COPPET, and that dark untrodden grove ‡  
 Sacred to Virtue, and a daughter's tears !

\* LUDLOW.

† He has given us a very natural account of his feelings at the conclusion of his long labour there: "It was on the night of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau* or covered walk of acacias, which commands the lake and the mountains. The sky was serene, the moon was shining on the waters, and I will not dissemble my joy. But, when I reflected that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion," &c.

There must always be something melancholy in the moment of separation, as all have more or less experienced; none more perhaps than Cowper:—"And now," says he, "I have only to regret that my pleasant work is ended. To the illustrious Greek I owe the smooth and easy flight of many thousand hours. He has been my companion at home and abroad, in the study, in the garden, and in the field; and no measure of success, let my labours succeed as they may, will ever compensate to me the loss of the innocent luxury that I have enjoyed, as a Translator of Homer."

‡ The burial-place of NECKER.

Here would I dwell, forgetting and forgot ;  
 And oft methinks (of such strange potency  
 The spells that Genius scatters where he will)  
 Oft should I wander forth like one in search,  
 And say, half-dreaming, ' Here ST. PREUX has stood !'  
 Then turn and gaze on CLARENS.

Yet there is,

Within an eagle's flight and less, a scene  
 Still nobler if not fairer (once again  
 Would I behold it ere these eyes are closed,  
 For I can say, ' I also have been there !')  
 That Sacred Lake \* withdrawn among the hills,  
 Its depth of waters flanked as with a wall  
 Built by the Giant-race before the flood ;  
 Where not a cross or chapel but inspires  
 Holy delight, lifting our thoughts to God  
 From God-like men,—men in a barbarous age  
 That dared assert their birth-right, and displayed  
 Deeds half-divine, returning good for ill ;  
 That in the desert sowed the seeds of life,  
 Framing a band of small Republics there,  
 Which still exist, the envy of the world !

\* The Lake of the Four Cantons.



Who would not land in each, and tread the ground ;  
 Land where TELL leaped ashore ; and climb to drink  
 Of the three hallowed fountains ? He that does,  
 Comes back the better ; and relates at home  
 That he was met and greeted by a race  
 Such as he read of in his boyish days ;  
 Such as MILTIADES at Marathon  
 Led, when he chased the Persians to their ships.

There, while the well-known boat is heaving in,  
 Piled with rude merchandise, or launching forth,  
 Thronged with wild cattle for Italian fairs,  
 There in the sun-shine, 'mid their native snows,  
 Children, let loose from school, contend to use  
 The cross-bow of their fathers ; and o'er-run  
 The rocky field where all, in every age,  
 Assembling sit, like one great family,  
 Forming alliances, enacting laws ;  
 Each cliff and head-land and green promontory  
 Graven to their eyes with records of the past  
 That prompt to hero-worship, and excite  
 Even in the least, the lowliest, as he toils,  
 A reverence no where else or felt or feigned ;  
 Their chronicler great Nature ; and the volume  
 Vast as her works—above, below, around !



The fisher on thy beach, THERMOPYLÆ,  
Asks of the lettered stranger why he came,  
First from his lips to learn the glorious truth !  
And who that whets his scythe in RUNNEMEDE,  
Though but for them a slave, recalls to mind  
The barons in array, with their great charter ?  
Among the everlasting Alps alone,  
There to burn on as in a sanctuary,  
Bright and unsullied lives the' ethereal flame ;  
And 'mid those scenes unchanged, unchangeable,  
Why should it ever die ?





## ST. MAURICE.

STILL by the LEMAN Lake, for many a mile,  
Among those venerable trees I went,  
Where damsels sit and weave their fishing-nets,  
Singing some national song by the way-side.  
But now the fly was gone, the gnat was come ;  
Now glimmering lights from cottage-windows broke.  
'Twas dusk ; and, journeying upward by the RHONE,  
That there came down, a torrent from the Alps,  
I entered where a key unlocks a kingdom ;  
The road and river, as they wind along,

Filling the mountain-pass. There, till a ray  
Glanced through my lattice, and the household-stir  
Warned me to rise, to rise and to depart,  
A stir unusual, and accompanied  
With many a tuning of rude instruments,  
And many a laugh that argued coming pleasure,  
Mine host's fair daughter for the nuptial rite  
And nuptial feast attiring—there I slept,  
And in my dreams wandered once more, well pleased.  
But now a charm was on the rocks and woods  
And waters; for, methought, I was with those  
I had at morn and even wished for there.





## THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

NIGHT was again descending, when my mule,  
That all day long had climbed among the clouds,  
Higher and higher still, as by a stair  
Let down from heaven itself, transporting me,  
Stopped, to the joy of both, at that low door,  
That door which ever, as self-opened, moves  
To them that knock, and nightly sends abroad  
Ministering Spirits. Lying on the watch,  
Two dogs of grave demeanour welcomed me,

All meekness, gentleness, though large of limb :  
 And a lay-brother of the Hospital,  
 Who, as we toiled below, had heard by fits  
 The distant echoes gaining on his ear,  
 Came and held fast my stirrup in his hand  
 While I alighted. Long could I have stood.  
 With a religious awe contemplating  
 That House, the highest in the Ancient World,  
 And destined to perform from age to age  
 The noblest service, welcoming as guests  
 All of all nations and of every faith ;  
 A temple, sacred to Humanity ! \*  
 It was a pile of simplest masonry,  
 With narrow windows and vast buttresses,  
 Built to endure the shocks of time and chance ;  
 Yet showing many a rent, as well it might,  
 Warred on for ever by the elements,  
 And in an evil day, nor long ago,  
 By violent men—when on the mountain-top  
 The French and Austrian banners met in conflict.  
 On the same rock beside it stood the church,  
 Reft of its cross, not of its sanctity ;

\* In the course of the year they entertain from thirty to  
 thirty-five thousand travellers.—Le Père BISELX, Prieur.

The vesper-bell, for 'twas the vesper-hour,  
Duly proclaiming through the wilderness,  
' All ye who hear, whatever be your work,  
Stop for an instant—move your lips in prayer !'  
And, just beneath it, in that dreary dale,  
If dale it might be called, so near to heaven,  
A little lake, where never fish leaped up,  
Lay like a spot of ink amid the snow ;  
A star, the only one in that small sky,  
On its dead surface glimmering. 'Twas a place  
Resembling nothing I had left behind,  
As if all worldly ties were now dissolved ;—  
And, to incline the mind still more to thought,  
To thought and sadness, on the eastern shore  
Under a beetling cliff stood half in gloom  
A lonely chapel destined for the dead,  
For such as, having wandered from their way,  
Had perished miserably. Side by side,  
Within they lie, a mournful company,  
All in their shrouds, no earth to cover them ;  
Their features full of life yet motionless  
In the broad day, nor soon to suffer change,  
Though the barred windows, barred against the wolf,  
Are always open !—But the North blew cold ;

And, bidden to a spare but cheerful meal,  
 I sate among the holy brotherhood  
 At their long board. The fare indeed was such  
 As is prescribed on days of abstinence,  
 But might have pleased a nicer taste than mine ;  
 And through the floor came up, an ancient crone  
 Serving unseen below ; while from the roof  
 (The roof, the floor, the walls of native fir,)  
 A lamp hung flickering, such as loves to fling  
 Its partial light on Apostolic heads,  
 And sheds a grace on all. Theirs Time as yet  
 Had changed not. Some were almost in the prime ;  
 Nor was a brow o'ercast. Seen as they sate,  
 Ranged round their ample hearth-stone in an hour  
 Of rest, they were as gay, as free from guile,  
 As children ; answering, and at once, to all  
 The gentler impulses, to pleasure, mirth ;  
 Mingling, at intervals, with rational talk  
 Music ; and gathering news from them that came,  
 As of some other world. But when the storm  
 Rose, and the snow rolled on in ocean-waves,  
 When on his face the experienced traveller fell,  
 Sheltering his lips and nostrils with his hands,  
 Then all was changed ; and, sallying with their pack

Into that blank of nature, they became  
 Unearthly beings. ' Anselm, higher up,  
 Just where it drifts, a dog howls loud and long,  
 And now, as guided by a voice from Heaven,  
 Digs with his feet. That noble vehemence  
 Whose can it be, but his who never erred ? \*  
 A man lies underneath ! Let us to work !—  
 But who descends MONT VELAN ? 'Tis La Croix.  
 Away, away ! if not, alas, too late.  
 Homeward he drags an old man and a boy,  
 Faltering and falling, and but half awaked,  
 Asking to sleep again.' Such their discourse.  
 Oft has a venerable roof received me ;  
 St. BRUNO's once †—where, when the winds were  
     hushed,  
 Nor from the cataract the voice came up,  
 You might have heard the mole work underground,  
 So great the stillness of that place ; none seen,

\* Alluding to Barri, a dog of great renown in his day. He is here admirably represented by a pencil that has done honour to many of his kind, but to none who deserved it more. His skin is stuffed, and preserved in the Museum of Berne.

† The Grande Chartreuse.



Save when from rock to rock a hermit crossed  
 By some rude bridge—or one at midnight tolled  
 To matins, and white habits, issuing forth,  
 Glided along those aisles interminable,  
 All, all observant of the sacred law  
 Of Silence. Nor is that sequestered spot,  
 Once called 'Sweet Waters,' now 'The Shady Vale,'\*  
 To me unknown; that house so rich of old,  
 So courteous, and, by two that passed that way,†  
 Amply requited with immortal verse,  
 The Poet's payment.—But, among them all,  
 None can with this compare, the dangerous seat  
 Of generous, active Virtue. What though Frost  
 Reign everlastingly, and ice and snow  
 Thaw not, but gather—there is that within,  
 Which, where it comes, makes Summer; and, in thought,  
 Oft am I sitting on the bench beneath  
 Their garden-plot, where all that vegetates  
 Is but some scanty lettuce, to observe  
 Those from the South ascending, every step  
 As though it were their last,—and instantly

\* Vallombrosa, formerly called Acqua Bella.


† ARIOSTO and MILTON. Milton was there at the fall of the leaf.

**Restored, renewed, advancing as with songs,  
Soon as they see, turning a lofty crag,  
That plain, that modest structure, promising  
Bread to the hungry, to the weary rest.**



## THE DESCENT.

My mule refreshed—and, let the truth be told,  
He was nor dull nor contradictory,  
But patient, diligent, and sure of foot,  
Shunning the loose stone on the precipice,  
Snorting suspicion while with sight, smell, touch,  
Trying, detecting, where the surface smiled ;  
And with deliberate courage sliding down,  
Where in his sledge the Laplander had turned  
With looks aghast—my mule refreshed, his bells  
Gingled once more, the signal to depart,  
And we set out in the grey light of dawn,  
Descending rapidly—by waterfalls  
Fast-frozen, and among huge blocks of ice  
That in their long career had stopped mid-way.  
At length, unchecked, unbidden, he stood still ;  
And all his bells were muffled. Then my Guide,  
Lowering his voice, addressed me : ‘ Thro’ this Gap  
On and say nothing—lest a word, a breath



Bring down a winter's snow—enough to whelm  
 The armed files that, night and day, were seen  
 Winding from cliff to cliff in loose array  
 To conquer at MARENGO. Though long since,  
 Well I remember how I met them here,  
 As the sun set far down, purpling the west ;  
 And how NAPOLEON, he himself, no less,  
 Wrapt in his cloak—I could not be deceived—  
 Reined in his horse, and asked me, as I passed,  
 How far 'twas to St. Remi. Where the rock  
 Juts forward, and the road, crumbling away,  
 Narrows almost to nothing at the base,  
 'Twas there ; and down along the brink he led  
 To Victory !—DESAIX \*, who turned the scale,  
 Leaving his life-blood in that famous field,  
 (When the clouds break, we may discern the spot  
 In the blue haze) sleeps, as you saw at dawn,  
 Just where we entered, in the Hospital-church.  
 So saying, for a while he held his peace,  
 Awe-struck beneath that dreadful Canopy ;  
 But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again.

\* 'Many able men have served under me ; but none like him.  
 He loved glory for itself.'

# JORASSE.

JORASSE was in his three-and-twentieth year ;  
 Graceful and active as a stag just roused ;  
 Gentle withal, and pleasant in his speech,  
 Yet seldom seen to smile. He had grown up  
 Among the hunters of the Higher Alps ;  
 Had caught their starts and fits of thoughtfulness,  
 Their haggard looks, and strange soliloquies,  
 Arising (so say they that dwell below)  
 From frequent dealings with the Mountain-Spirits.  
 But other ways had taught him better things ;  
 And now he numbered, marching by my side,  
 The great, the learned, that with him had crossed  
 The frozen tract—with him familiarly  
 Thro' the rough day and rougher night conversed  
 In many a chalêt round the Peak of Terror \*,  
 Round Tacul, Tour, Well-horn, and Rosenlau,

\* The Schreckhorn.


And Her, whose throne is inaccessible \*,  
 Who sits, withdrawn in virgin-majesty,  
 Nor oft unveils. Anon an Avalanche  
 Rolled its long thunder ; and a sudden crash,  
 Sharp and metallick, to the startled ear  
 Told that far-down a continent of Ice  
 Had burst in twain. But he had now begun ;  
 And with what transport he recalled the hour  
 When, to deserve, to win his blooming bride,  
 Madelaine of Annecy, to his feet he bound  
 The iron crampons, and, ascending, trod  
 The Upper Realms of Frost ; then, by a cord  
 Let half-way down, entered a grot star-bright,  
 And gathered from above, below, around,  
 The pointed crystals !—Once, nor long before †,

\* The Jung-frau.


† M. Ebel mentions an escape almost as miraculous. “ L’an 1790, Christian Boren, propriétaire de l’auberge du Grindelwald, eut le malheur de se jeter dans une fente du glacier, en le traversant avec un troupeau de moutons qu’il ramenoit des pâturages de Bäniseck. Heureusement qu’il tomba dans le voisinage du grand torrent qui coule dans l’intérieur, il en suivit le lit par dessous les voûtes de glace, et arriva au pied du glacier. C’est homme est actuellement encore en vie.”

*Manuel du Voyageur.*

(Thus did his tongue run on, fast as his feet,  
And with an eloquence that Nature gives  
To all her children—breaking off by starts  
Into the harsh and rude, oft as the Mule  
Drew his displeasure,) once, nor long before,  
Alone at day-break on the Mettenberg,  
He slipped and fell ; and, through a fearful cleft  
Gliding insensibly from ledge to ledge,  
From deep to deeper and to deeper still,  
Went to the Under-world ! Long-while he lay  
Upon his rugged bed—then waked like one  
Wishing to sleep again and sleep for ever !  
For, looking round, he saw or thought he saw  
Innumerable branches of a Cave,  
Winding beneath that solid Crust of Ice ;  
With here and there a rent that showed the stars !  
What then, alas, was left him but to die ?  
What else in those immeasurable chambers,  
Strewn with the bones of miserable men,  
Lost like himself ? Yet must he wander on,  
Till cold and hunger set his spirit free !  
And, rising, he began his dreary round ;  
When hark, the noise as of some mighty Flood  
Working its way to light ! Back he withdrew,



But soon returned, and, fearless from despair,  
Dashed down the dismal Channel ; and all day,  
If day could be where utter darkness was,  
Travelled incessantly ; the craggy roof  
Just over-head, and the impetuous waves,  
Nor broad nor deep, yet with a giant's strength,  
Lashing him on. At last as in a pool  
The water slept ; a pool sullen, profound,  
Where, if a billow chanced to heave and swell,  
It broke not ; and the roof, descending, lay  
Flat on the surface. Statue-like he stood,  
His journey ended ; when a ray divine  
Shot through his soul. Breathing a prayer to Her  
Whose ears are never shut, the Blessed Virgin,  
He plunged and swam—and in an instant rose,  
The barrier passed, in sunshine ! Through a vale,  
Such as in ARCADY, where many a thatch  
Gleams thro' the trees, half-seen and half-embowered,  
Glittering the river ran ; and on the bank  
The Young were dancing ('twas a festival-day)  
All in their best attire. There first he saw  
His Madelaine. In the crowd she stood to hear,  
When all drew round, inquiring ; and her face,  
Seen behind all and varying, as he spoke,





With hope and fear and generous sympathy,  
Subdued him. From that very hour he loved.

The tale was long, but coming to a close,  
When his wild eyes flashed fire ; and, all forgot,  
He listened and looked up. I looked up too ;  
And twice there came a hiss that thro' me thrilled !  
'Twas heard no more. A Chamois on the cliff  
Had roused his fellows with that cry of fear,  
And all were gone. But now the theme was changed ;  
And he recounted his hair-breadth escapes,  
When with his friend, Hubert of Bionnay,  
(His ancient carbine from his shoulder slung,  
His axe to hew a stair-way in the ice)  
He tracked their wanderings. By a cloud surprised,  
Where the next step had plunged them into air,  
Long had they stood, locked in each other's arms,  
Amid the gulfs that yawned to swallow them ;  
Each guarding each through many a freezing hour,  
As on some temple's highest pinnacle,  
From treacherous slumber. Oh, it was a sport  
Dearer than life, and but with life relinquished !  
' My sire, my grandsire died among these wilds.  
As for myself,' he cried, and he held forth  
His wallet in his hand, ' this do I call

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My winding-sheet—for I shall have no other !'

And he spoke truth. Within a little month  
He lay among these awful solitudes,  
( 'Twas on a glacier—half-way up to heaven )  
Taking his final rest. Long did his wife,  
Suckling her babe, her only one, look out  
The way he went at parting, but he came not ;  
Long fear to close her eyes, from dusk till dawn  
Plying her distaff through the silent hours,  
Lest he appear before her—lest in sleep,  
If sleep steal on, he come as all are wont,  
Frozen and ghastly blue or black with gore,  
To plead for the last rite.



## MARGUERITE DE TOURS.

Now the grey granite, starting through the snow,  
 Discovered many a variegated moss \*  
 That to the pilgrim resting on his staff  
 Shadows out capes and islands ; and ere long  
 Numberless flowers, such as disdain to live  
 In lower regions, and delighted drink  
 The clouds before they fall, flowers of all hues,  
 With their diminutive leaves covered the ground.  
 There, turning by a venerable larch,  
 Shivered in two yet most majestic  
 'With his long level branches, we observed  
 A human figure sitting on a stone  
 Far down by the way-side—just where the rock  
 Is riven asunder, and the Evil One  
 Has bridged the gulf, a wondrous monument †

\* Lichen geographicus.

† Almost every mountain of any rank or condition has such a bridge. The most celebrated in this country is on the Swiss side of St. Gothard.

Built in one night, from which the flood beneath,  
 Raging along, all foam, is seen not heard,  
 And seen as motionless !—Nearer we drew ;  
 And lo, a woman young and delicate,  
 Wrapt in a russet cloak from head to foot,  
 Her eyes cast down, her cheek upon her hand,  
 In deepest thought. Over her tresses fair,  
 Young as she was, she wore the matron-cap ;  
 And, as we judged, not many moons would change  
 Ere she became a mother. Pale she looked,  
 Yet cheerful ; though, methought, once, if not twice,  
 She wiped away a tear that would be coming ;  
 And in those moments her small hat of straw,  
 Worn on one side, and glittering with a band  
 Of silk and gold, but ill concealed a face  
 Not soon to be forgotten. Rising up  
 On our approach, she travelled slowly on ;  
 And my companion, long before we met,  
 Knew, and ran down to greet her.—She was born  
 (Such was her artless tale, told with fresh tears)  
 In VAL D'AOSTA ; and an Alpine stream,  
 Leaping from crag to crag in its short course  
 To join the DORA, turned her father's mill.  
 There did she blossom, till a Valaisan,

A townsman of MARTIGNY, won her heart,  
 Much to the old man's grief. Long he refused,  
 Loth to be left ; disconsolate at the thought.  
 She was his only one, his link to life ;  
 And in despair—year after year gone by—  
 One summer-morn, they stole a match and fled.  
 The act was sudden ; and, when far away,  
 Her spirit had misgivings. Then, full oft,  
 She pictured to herself that aged face  
 Sickly and wan, in sorrow, not in wrath ;  
 And, when at last she heard his hour was near,  
 Went forth unseen, and, burdened as she was,  
 Crossed the high Alps on foot to ask forgiveness,  
 And hold him to her heart before he died.  
 Her task was done. She had fulfilled her wish,  
 And now was on her way, rejoicing, weeping.  
 A frame like hers had suffered ; but her love  
 Was strong within her ; and right on she went,  
 Fearing no ill. May all good Angels guard her !  
 And should I once again, as once I may,  
 Visit MARTIGNY, I will not forget  
 Thy hospitable roof, MARGUERITE DE TOURS ;  
 Thy sign the silver swan. Heaven prosper thee !



## THE BROTHERS.

IN the same hour the breath of life receiving,  
 They came together and were beautiful ;  
 But, as they slumbered in their mother's lap,  
 How mournful was their beauty ! She would sit,  
 And look and weep, and look and weep again ;  
 For Nature had but half her work achieved,  
 Denying, like a step-dame, to the babes  
 Her noblest gifts ; denying speech to one,  
 And to the other—reason.

But at length


(Seven years gone by, seven melancholy years)  
 Another came, as fair and fairer still ;  
 And then, how anxiously the mother watched  
 Till reason dawned and speech declared itself !  
 Reason and speech were his ; and down she knelt,  
 Claspings her hands in silent ecstasy.

On the hill-side, where still their cottage stands,  
 ('Tis near the upper falls in Lauterbrunn ;

For there I sheltered now, their frugal hearth  
 Blazing with mountain-pine when I appeared,  
 And there, as round they sate, I heard their story)  
 On the hill-side, among the cataracts,  
 In happy ignorance the children played ;  
 Alike unconscious, through their cloudless day,  
 Of what they had and had not ; every where  
 Gathering rock-flowers ; or, with their utmost might,  
 Loosening the fragment from the precipice,  
 And, as it tumbled, listening for the plunge ;  
 Yet, as by instinct, at the customed hour  
 Returning ; the two eldest, step by step,  
 Lifting along, and with the tenderest care,  
 Their infant brother.

Once the hour was past ;  
 And, when She sought, she sought and could not find ;  
 And when she found—Where was the little one ?  
 Alas, they answered not ; yet still she asked,  
 Still in her grief forgetting.

With a scream,  
 Such as an Eagle sends forth when he soars,  
 A scream that through the wild scatters dismay,  
 The idiot-boy looked up into the sky,  
 And leaped and laughed aloud and leaped again ;



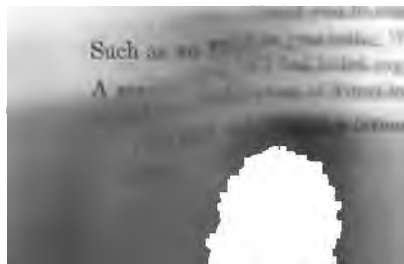
As if he wished to follow in its flight  
 Something just gone, and gone from earth to heaven :  
 While he, whose every gesture, every look  
 Went to the heart, for from the heart it came,  
 He who nor spoke nor heard—all things to him,  
 Day after day, as silent as the grave,  
 (To him unknown the melody of birds,  
 Of waters—and the voice that should have soothed  
 His infant sorrows, singing him to sleep)  
 Fled to her mantle as for refuge there,  
 And, as at once o'ercome with fear and grief,  
 Covered his head and wept. A dreadful thought  
 Flashed thro' her brain. ' Has not some bird of prey,  
 Thirsting to dip his beak in innocent blood—  
 It must, it must be so!'—And so it was.

There was an Eagle that had long acquired  
 Absolute sway, the lord of a domain  
 Savage, sublime ; nor from the hills alone  
 Gathering large tribute, but from every vale ;  
 Making the ewe, whene'er he deigned to stoop,  
 Bleat for the lamb. Great was the recompence  
 Assured to him who laid the tyrant low ;  
 And near his nest in that eventful hour,



For there I sheltered me  
Blazing with mountain fire  
And there, as round the hill  
On the hill-side, and  
In happy ignorance the child  
Alike unconscious, of  
Of what they had achieved  
Gathering rock-flowers  
Loosening the fragments  
And, as it tumbled down  
Yet, as by instinct  
Returning; the two  
Lifting along, and  
Their infant brother

And, when She saw  
And when she found  
Alas, they answered  
Still in her grief for



## THE ALPS.

WHO first beholds those everlasting clouds,  
Seed-time and harvest, morning noon and night,  
Still where they were, steadfast, immovable ;  
Those mighty hills, so shadowy, so sublime,  
As rather to belong to Heaven than Earth—  
But instantly receives into his soul  
A sense, a feeling that he loses not,  
A something that informs him 'tis an hour,  
Whence he may date henceforward and for ever ?

To me they seemed the barriers of a World,  
Saying, Thus far, no further ! and as o'er  
The level plain I travelled silently,  
Nearing them more and more, day after day,  
My wandering thoughts my only company,  
And they before me still—oft as I looked,  
A strange delight was mine, mingled with fear,  
A wonder as at things I had not heard of !  
And still and still I felt as if I gazed



For the first time !—Great was the tumult there,  
 Deafening the din, when in barbaric pomp  
 The Carthaginian on his march to ROME  
 Entered their fastnesses. Trampling the snows,  
 The war-horse reared; and the towered elephant  
 Upturned his trunk into the murky sky,  
 Then tumbled headlong, swallowed up and lost,  
 He and his rider.

Now the scene is changed;  
 And o'er the Simplon, o'er the Splugen winds  
 A path of pleasure. Like a silver zone  
 Flung about carelessly, it shines afar,  
 Catching the eye in many a broken link,  
 In many a turn and traverse as it glides;  
 And oft above and oft below appears,  
 Seen o'er the wall by him who journeys up,  
 As if it were another, through the wild  
 Leading along he knows not whence or whither.  
 Yet through its fairy-course, go where it will,  
 The torrent stops it not, the rugged rock  
 Opens and lets it in; and on it runs,  
 Winning its easy way from clime to clime  
 Thro' glens locked up before.—Not such *my* path !  
 The very path for them that dare defy

Danger, nor shrink, wear he what shape he will ;  
 That o'er the caldron, when the flood boils up,  
 Hang as in air, gazing and shuddering on  
 Till fascination comes and the brain turns !\*  
 The very path for them, that list, to choose  
 Where best to plant a monumental cross,  
 And live in story like EMPEDOCLES ;  
 A track for heroes, such as he who came,  
 Ere long, to win, to wear the Iron Crown ;  
 And (if aright I judge from what I felt  
 Over the DRANCE, just where the Abbot fell,  
 Rolled downward in an after-dinner's sleep)†  
 The same as HANNIBAL'S. But now 'tis passed,  
 That turbulent Chaos ; and the promised land  
 Lies at my feet in all its loveliness !  
 To him who starts up from a terrible dream,  
 And lo, the sun is shining, and the lark  
 Singing aloud for joy, to him is not  
 Such sudden ravishment as now I feel  
 At the first glimpses of fair ITALY.

\* 'J'aime beaucoup ce tournoiement, pourvu que je sois en sûreté.'—J. J. ROUSSEAU, *Les Confessions*, l. iv.

† 'Ou il y a environ dix ans, que l'Abbé de St. Maurice, Mons. Cocatrix, a été précipité avec sa voiture, ses chevaux, sa cuisinière, et son cocher.'—*Descript. du Valais*.



## COMO.

I LOVE to sail along the LARIAN Lake  
Under the shore—though not, where'er he dwelt,\*  
To visit PLINY; not, in loose attire,  
When from the bath or from the tennis-court,  
To catch him musing in his plane-tree walk,  
Or angling from his window :† and, in truth,  
Could I recall the ages past and play  
The fool with Time, I should perhaps reserve

\* 'Hujus in littore plures villæ meæ.'—*Epist.* ix. 7.

† *Epist.* i. 3, ix. 7.

My leisure for Catullus on *his* Lake,\*  
 Though to fare worse, or VIRGIL at his farm  
 A little further on the way to MANTUA.  
 But such things cannot be. So I sit still,  
 And let the boatman shift his little sail,  
 His sail so forked and so swallow-like,  
 Well-pleased with all that comes. The morning-air  
 Plays on my cheek how gently, flinging round  
 A silvery gleam : and now the purple mists  
 Rise like a curtain ; now the sun looks out,  
 Filling, o'erflowing with his glorious light  
 This noble amphitheatre of hills ;  
 And now appear as on a phosphor-sea  
 Numberless barks, from MILAN, from PAVIA ;  
 Some sailing up, some down, and some at rest,  
 Lading, unlading at that small port-town  
 Under the promontory—its tall tower  
 And long flat roofs, just such as GASPARE drew,

\* Il lago di Garda. His Peninsula he calls 'the eye of Peninsulas;' and it is beautiful. But, whatever it was, who could pass it by? Napoleon, in the career of victory, turned aside to see it.

Of his villa there is now no more remaining than of his old pinnace, which had weathered so many storms, and which he consecrated at last as an *ex-voto*.

Caught by a sun-beam ~~shining~~ through a cloud :  
 A quay-like scene, ~~glittering~~ and full of life,  
 And doubled by reflection.

What delight,  
 After so long a sojourn in the wild,  
 To hear once more the peasant at his work !  
 —But in a clime like this where is he not ?  
 Along the shores, among the hills 'tis now  
 The hey-day of the Vintage ; all abroad,  
 But most the young and of the gentler sex,  
 Busy in gathering ; all among the vines,  
 Some on the ladder and some underneath,  
 Filling their baskets of green wicker-work,  
 While many a canzonet and frolic laugh  
 Come thro' the leaves ; the vines in light festoons  
 From tree to tree, the trees in avenues,  
 And every avenue a covered walk  
 Hung with black clusters. 'Tis enough to make  
 The sad man merry, the benevolent one  
 Melt into tears—so general is the joy !  
 While up and down the cliffs, over the lake,  
 Wains oxen-drawn and panniered mules are seen,  
 Laden with grapes and dropping rosy wine.

Here I received from thee, BASILICO,



One of those courtesies so sweet, so rare !  
 When, as I rambled through thy vineyard-ground  
 On the hill-side, thy little son was sent,  
 Charged with a bunch almost as big as he,  
 To press it on the stranger. May thy vats  
 O'erflow, and he, thy willing gift-bearer,  
 Live to become a giver ; and, at length,  
 When thou art full of honour and wouldst rest,  
 The staff of thine old age !

In a strange land

Such things, however trivial, reach the heart,  
 And thro' the heart the head, clearing away  
 The narrow notions that grow up at home,  
 And in their place grafting Good-Will to All.  
 At least I found it so, nor less at eve,  
 When, bidden as a lonely traveller,  
 ('Twas by a little boat that gave me chase  
 With oar and sail, as homeward-bound I crossed  
 The bay of TRAMEZZINE,) right readily  
 I turned my prow and followed, landing soon  
 Where steps of purest marble met the wave ;  
 Where, through the trellises and corridors,  
 Soft music came as from ARMIDA's palace,  
 Breathing enchantment o'er the woods and waters ;



And thro' a bright pavilion, bright as day,  
 Forms such as hers were flitting, lost among  
 Such as of old in sober pomp swept by,  
 Such as adorn the triumphs and the feasts  
 By PAOLO \* painted ; where a Fairy-Queen,  
 That night her birth-night, from her throne received  
 (Young as she was, no floweret in her crown,  
 Hyacinth or rose, so fair and fresh as she)  
 Our willing vows, and by the fountain-side  
 Led in the dance, disporting as she pleased,  
 Under a starry sky—while I looked on,  
 As in a glade of CASHMERE or SHIRAZ,  
 Reclining, quenching my sherbet in snow,  
 And reading in the eyes that sparkled round,  
 The thousand love-adventures written there.

Can I forget—no never, such a scene  
 So full of witchery. Night lingered still,  
 When with a dying breeze I left BELLAGGIO ;  
 But the strain followed me ; and still I saw  
 Thy smile, ANGELICA ; and still I heard  
 Thy voice—once and again bidding adieu.

\* Commonly called Paul Veronese.

## BERGAMO.


THE song was one that I had heard before,  
But where I knew not. It inclined to sadness ;  
And, turning round from the delicious fare  
My landlord's little daughter BARBARA  
Had from her apron just rolled out before me,  
Figs and rock-melons—at the door I saw  
Two boys of lively aspect. Peasant-like  
They were, and poorly clad, but not unskilled ;  
With their small voices and an old guitar  
Winning their way to my unguarded heart  
In that, the only universal tongue.  
But soon they changed the measure, entering on  
A pleasant dialogue of sweet and sour,  
A war of words, with looks and gestures waged  
Between TRAPPANTI and his ancient dame,  
MONA LUCILIA. To and fro it went ;  
While many a titter on the stairs was heard,  
And BARBARA's among them. When it ceased,

Their dark eyes flashed no longer, yet, methought,  
 In many a glance as from the soul, disclosed  
 More than enough to serve them. Far or near,  
 Few looked not for their coming ere they came,  
 Few, when they went, but looked till they were gone ;  
 And not a matron, sitting at her wheel,  
 But could repeat their story. Twins they were,  
 And orphans, as I learnt, cast on the world ;  
 Their parents lost in an old ferry-boat  
 That, three years since, last Martinmas, went down,  
 Crossing the rough BENACUS.\*—May they live  
 Blameless and happy—rich they cannot be,  
 Like him who, in the days of Minstrelsy,†  
 Came in a beggar's weeds to PETRARCH's door,

\* The lake of Catullus ; and now called Il lago di Garda.  
 Its waves, in the north, lash the mountains of the Tyrol ; and it  
 was there, at the little village of Limone, that Hofer embarked,  
 when in the hands of the enemy and on his way to Mantua,  
 where, in the court-yard of the citadel, he was shot as a traitor.  
 Less fortunate than Tell, yet not less illustrious, he was watched  
 by many a mournful eye as he came down the lake ; and his  
 name will live long in the heroic songs of his country.

He lies buried at Innspruck in the church of the Holy Cross ;  
 and the statue on his tomb represents him in his habit as he  
 lived and as he died.

† Petrarch, *Epist. Rer. Sen.* l. v. ep. 3.



Asking, beseeching for a lay to sing,  
 And soon in silk (such then the power of song)  
 Returned to thank him ; or like that old man,  
 Old, not in heart, who by the torrent-side  
 Descending from the TYROL, as Night fell,  
 Knocked at a City-gate near the hill-foot,  
 The gate that bore so long, sculptured in stone,  
 An eagle on a ladder, and at once  
 Found welcome—nightly in the bannered hall  
 Tuning his harp to tales of Chivalry  
 Before the great MASTINO, and his guests,\*

\* Mastino de la Scala, the Lord of Verona. Cortusio, the ambassador and historian, saw him so surrounded.

This house had been always open to the unfortunate. In the days of Can Grande all were welcome ; Poets, Philosophers, Artists, Warriors. Each had his apartment, each a separate table ; and at [the hour of dinner musicians and jesters went from room to room. Dante, as we learn from himself, found an asylum there.

“ Lo primo tuo rifugio, e’l primo ostello  
 Sarà la cortesia del gran Lombardo,  
 Che’n su la scala porta il santo uccello.”

Their tombs in the public street carry us back into the times of barbarous virtue ; nor less so do those of the Carrara Princes at Padua, though less singular and striking in themselves. Francis Carrara, the Elder, used often to visit Petrarch in his small house at Arquà, and followed him on foot to his grave.

The three-and-twenty kings, by adverse fate,  
 By war or treason or domestic strife,  
 Ref: of their kingdoms, friendless, shelterless,  
 And living on his bounty.

But who comes,  
 Brushing the floor with what was once methinks,  
 A hat of ceremony? On he glides,  
 Slip-shod, ungartered: his long suit of black  
 Dingy, thread-bare, tho' patch by patch, renewed  
 Till it has almost ceased to be the same.  
 At length arrived, and with a shrug that pleads  
 'Tis my necessity.' he stops and speaks,  
 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face.  
 'Blame not a Poet, Signor, for his zeal—  
 When all are on the wing, who would be last?  
 The splendour of thy name has gone before thee;  
 And ITALY from sea to sea exults,  
 As well indeed she may! But I transgress.\*  
 He, who has known the weight of Praise himself,  
 Should spare another.' Saying so, he laid  
 His sonnet, an impromptu, at my feet,  
 (If his, then PETRARCH must have stolen it from him)

\* See the *Heraclida* of Euripides, v. 203, &c.

And bowed and left me ; in his hollow hand  
Receiving my small tribute, a zecchine,  
Unconsciously, as doctors do their fees.

My omelet, and a flagon of hill-wine,  
Pure as the virgin-spring, had happily  
Fled from all eyes ; or, in a waking dream,  
I might have sat as many a great man has,  
And many a small, like him of Santillane,  
Bartering my bread and salt for empty praise.\*

\* *Hist. de Gil Blas*, l. i. c. 2.



## ITALY.

AM I in ITALY? Is this the Mincius?  
 Are those the distant turrets of Verona?  
 And shall I sup where JULIET at the Masque  
 Saw her loved MONTAGUE, and now sleeps by him?  
 Such questions hourly do I ask myself;  
 And not a stone, in a cross-way, inscribed  
 ‘ To Mantua’—‘ To Ferrara’—but excites  
 Surprise, and doubt, and self-congratulation.

O ITALY, how beautiful thou art!  
 Yet I could weep—for thou art lying, alas,  
 Low in the dust; and we admire thee now  
 As we admire the beautiful in death.  
 Thine was a dangerous gift, when thou wert born,  
 The gift of Beauty. Would thou hadst it not;  
 Or wert as once, awing the caitiffs vile  
 That now beset thee, making thee their slave!  
 Would they had loved thee less, or feared thee more!  
 —But why despair? Twice hast thou lived already;


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Twice shone among the nations of the world,  
 As the sun shines among the lesser lights  
 Of heaven ; and shalt again. The hour shall come,  
 When they who think to bind the ethereal spirit,  
 Who, like the eagle cowering o'er his prey,  
 Watch with quick eye, and strike and strike again  
 If but a sinew vibrate, shall confess  
 Their wisdom folly. Even now the flame  
 Bursts forth where once it burnt so gloriously,  
 And, dying, left a splendour like the day,  
 That like the day diffused itself, and still  
 Blesses the earth—the light of genius, virtue,  
 Greatness in thought and act, contempt of death,  
 God-like example. Echoes that have slept  
 Since ATHENS, LACEDÆMON, were Themselves,  
 Since men invoked ' By those in MARATHON !'  
 Awake along the ÆGEAN ; and the dead,  
 They of that sacred shore, have heard the call,  
 And thro' the ranks, from wing to wing, are seen  
 Moving as once they were—instead of rage  
 Breathing deliberate valour.



## COLL'ALTO.

“ In this neglected mirror (the broad frame  
Of massy silver serves to testify  
That many a noble matron of the house  
Has sat before it) once, alas, was seen  
What led to many sorrows. From that time  
The bat came hither for a sleeping place ;  
And he, who cursed another in his heart,  
Said, ‘ Be thy dwelling, thro’ the day and night,  
Shunned like COLL’ALTO.’ ”—’Twas in that old Pile,  
Which flanks the cliff with its grey battlements  
Flung here and there, and, like an eagle’s nest,  
Hangs in the TREVISAN, that thus the Steward,  
Shaking his locks, the few that Time had left,  
Addressed me, as we entered what was called  
‘ My Lady’s Chamber.’ On the walls, the chairs,  
Much yet remained of the rich tapestry ;  
Much of the adventures of SIR LANCELOT  
In the green glades of some enchanted wood.



The toilet-table was of silver wrought,  
 Florentine Art, when Florence was renowned ;  
 A gay confusion of the elements,  
 Dolphins and boys, and shells and fruits and flowers :  
 And from the ceiling, in his gilded cage,  
 Hung a small bird of curious workmanship,  
 That, when his Mistress bade him, would unfold  
 (So says the babbling Dame, Tradition, there)  
 His emerald-wings, and sing and sing again  
 The song that pleased her. While I stood and looked,  
 A gleam of day yet lingering in the West,  
 The Steward went on. "She had ('tis now long since)  
 A gentle serving-maid, the fair CRISTINE,  
 Fair as a lily, and as spotless too ;  
 None so admired, beloved. They had grown up  
 As play-fellows ; and some there were, that said,  
 Some that knew much, discoursing of CRISTINE,  
 ' She is not what she seems.' When unrequired,  
 She would steal forth ; her custom, her delight,  
 To wander thro' and thro' an ancient grove  
 Self-planted half-way down, losing herself  
 Like one in love with sadness ; and her veil  
 And vesture white, seen ever in that place,  
 Ever as surely as the hours came round,

Among those reverend trees, gave her below  
The name of The White Lady. But the day  
Is gone, and I delay thee.

In that chair

The Countess, as it might be now, was sitting,  
Her gentle serving-maid, the fair CRISTINE,  
Combing her golden hair ; and thro' this door  
The Count, her lord, was hastening, called away  
By letters of great urgency to VENICE ;  
When in the glass she saw, as she believed,  
( 'Twas an illusion of the Evil One—  
Some say he came and crossed it at the time )  
A smile, a glance at parting, given and answered,  
That turned her blood to gall. That very night  
The deed was done. That night, ere yet the Moon  
Was up on Monte Calvo, and the wolf  
Baying as still he does (oft is he heard,  
An hour and more, by the old turret-clock)  
They led her forth, the unhappy lost CRISTINE,  
Helping her down in her distress—to die.

“ No blood was spilt ; no instrument of death  
Lurked—or stood forth, declaring its bad purpose ;  
Nor was a hair of her unblemished head  
Hurt in that hour. Fresh as a flower just blown,

And warm with life, her youthful pulses playing,  
 She was walled up within the Castle-wall.\*  
 The wall itself was hollowed secretly ;  
 Then closed again, and done to line and rule.  
 Would'st thou descend ?——'Tis in a darksome vault  
 Under the Chapel : and there nightly now,  
 As in the narrow niche, when smooth and fair,  
 And as if nothing had been done or thought,  
 The stone-work rose before her, till the light  
 Glimmered and went—there, nightly at that hour,  
 (Thou smil'st, and would it were an idle tale !)  
 In her white veil and vesture white she stands  
 Shuddering—her eyes uplifted, and her hands  
 Joined as in prayer ; then, like a Blessed Soul  
 Bursting the tomb, springs forward, and away  
 Flies o'er the woods and mountains. Issuing forth,  
 The hunter meets her in his hunting-track ; †  
 The shepherd on the heath, starting, exclaims  
 (For still she bears the name she bore of old)  
 ' 'Tis the White Lady ! ' '

\* *Murato* was a technical word for this punishment.

† An old huntsman of the family met her in the haze of the morning, and never went out again.

She is still known by the name of *Madonna Bianca*.



## VENICE.

THERE is a glorious City in the Sea.  
The Sea is in the broad, the narrow streets,  
Ebbing and flowing ; and the salt sea-weed  
Clings to the marble of her palaces.  
No track of men, no footsteps to and fro,  
Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the Sea,  
Invisible ; and from the land we went,

As to a floating City—steering in,  
 And gliding up her streets as in a dream,  
 So smoothly, silently—by many a dome,  
 Mosque-like, and many a stately portico,  
 The statues ranged along an azure sky ;  
 By many a pile in more than Eastern pride,  
 Of old the residence of merchant-kings ;  
 The fronts of some, though Time had shattered them,  
 Still glowing with the richest hues of art,  
 As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

Thither I came, and in a wondrous Ark,  
 (That, long before we slipt our cable, rang  
 As with the voices of all living things)  
 From PADUA, where the stars are, night by night,  
 Watched from the top of an old dungeon-tower,  
 Whence blood ran once, the tower of Ezzelin \*—  
 Not as he watched them, when he read his fate  
 And shuddered. But of him I thought not then,  
 Him or his horoscope ;† far, far from me

\* Now an Observatory. On the wall there is a long inscription : ' *Piis carcerem adspersite lacrymis,* ' &c.

Ezzelino is seen by Dante in the river of blood.

† Bonatti was the great astrologer of that day ; and all the little Princes of Italy contended for him. It was from the top

The forms of Guilt and Fear ; tho' some were there,  
 Sitting among us round the cabin-board,  
 Some who, like him, had cried, ' Spill blood enough !'  
 And could shake long at shadows. They had played  
 Their parts at PADUA, and were floating home,  
 Careless and full of mirth ; to-morrow a day  
 Not in their Calendar.\*—Who in a strain  
 To make the hearer fold his arms and sigh,  
 Sings, ' Caro, Caro !'—'Tis the Prima Donna,  
 And to her monkey, smiling in his face.  
 Who, as transported, cries, ' Brava ! Ancora !'  
 'Tis a grave personage, an old macaw,  
 Perched on her shoulder.—But who leaps ashore,  
 And with a shout urges the lagging mules ; †

of the tower of Forli that he gave his signals to Guido Novello. At the first touch of a bell the Count put on his armour ; at the second he mounted his horse, and at the third marched out to battle. His victories were ascribed to Bonatti ; and not perhaps without reason. How many triumphs were due to the Sooth-sayers of old Rome !

\* " Douze personnes, tant acteurs qu' actrices, un souffleur, un machiniste, un garde du magasin, des enfans de tout âge, des chiens, des chats, des singes, des perroquets ; c' étoit l' arche de Noé.—Ma prédilection pour les soubrettes m'arrêta sur Madame Baccherini."

GOLDONI.

† The passage-boats are drawn up and down the Brenta.

Then climbs a tree that overhangs the stream,  
 And, like an acorn, drops on deck again ?  
 'Tis he who speaks not, stirs not, but we laugh ;  
 That child of fun and frolic, Arlecchino.  
 And mark their Poet—with what emphasis  
 He prompts the young Soubrette, conning her part !  
 Her tongue plays truant, and he raps his box,  
 And prompts again ; for ever looking round  
 As if in search of subjects for his wit,  
 His satire ; and as often whispering  
 Things, though unheard, not unimaginable.

Had I thy pencil, CRABBE (when thou hast done,  
 Late may it be . . it will, like PROSPERO's staff,  
 Be buried fifty fathoms in the earth)  
 I would portray the Italian—Now I cannot.  
 Subtle, discerning, eloquent, the slave  
 Of Love, of Hate, for ever in extremes ;  
 Gentle when unprovoked, easily won,  
 But quick in quarrel—through a thousand shades  
 His spirit flits, cameleon-like ; and mocks  
 The eye of the observer.

Gliding on,

At length we leave the river for the sea.  
 At length a voice aloft proclaims ' Venezia !'



And, as called forth, She comes.

A few in fear,

Flying away from him whose boast it was,\*  
 That the grass grew not where his horse had trod,  
 Gave birth to VENICE. Like the water-fowl,  
 They built their nests among the ocean-waves ;  
 And where the sands were shifting, as the wind  
 Blew from the north or south—where they that came,  
 Had to make sure the ground they stood upon,  
 Rose, like an exhalation from the deep,  
 A vast Metropolis,† with glistening spires,

\* ATTILA.

† “ I love,” says a traveller, “ to contemplate, as I float along, that multitude of palaces and churches, which are congregated and pressed as on a vast raft.”—And who can forget his walk through the Merceria, where the nightingales give you their melody from shop to shop, so that, shutting your eyes, you would think yourself in some forest-glade, when indeed you are all the while in the middle of the sea ? Who can forget his prospect from the great tower, which once, when gilt, and when the sun struck upon it, was to be descried by ships afar off ; or his visit to St. Mark’s church, where you see nothing, tread on nothing, but what is precious ; the floor all agate, jasper ; the roof mosaic ; the aisle hung with the banners of the subject cities ; the front and its five domes affecting you as the work of some unknown people ? Yet all this may presently pass away ; the waters may close over it ; and they, that come, row about in vain to determine exactly where it stood.

With theatres, basilicas adorned ;  
 A scene of light and glory, a dominion,  
 That has endured the longest among men.

And whence the talisman, whereby she rose,  
 Towering ? 'Twas found there in the barren sea.  
 Want led to Enterprise ;\* and, far or near,  
 Who met not the Venetian ?—now among  
 The ÆGEAN Isles, steering from port to port,  
 Landing and bartering ; now, no stranger there,  
 In CAIRO, or without the eastern gate,  
 Ere yet the Cafila † came, listening to hear  
 Its bells approaching from the Red-Sea coast ;  
 Then on the Euxine, and that smaller Sea  
 Of Azoph, in close converse with the Russ,  
 And Tartar ; on his lowly deck receiving  
 Pearls from the Persian Gulf, gems from Golconde ;  
 Eyes brighter yet, that shed the light of love,  
 From Georgia, from Circassia. Wandering round,  
 When in the rich bazaar he saw, displayed,  
 Treasures from climes unknown, he asked and learnt,  
 And, travelling slowly upward, drew ere long

\* “ Il fallut subsister ; ils tirèrent leur subsistance de tout l'univers.”

MONTESQUIEU.

† A Caravan.

From the well-head, supplying all below ;  
 Making the Imperial City of the East,  
 Herself, his tributary.—If we turn  
 To those black forests, where, through many an age,  
 Night without day, no axe the silence broke,  
 Or seldom, save where Rhine or Danube rolled ;  
 Where o'er the narrow glen a castle hangs,  
 And, like the wolf that hungered at his door,  
 The baron lived by rapine—there we meet,  
 In warlike guise, the Caravan from VENICE ;  
 When on its march, now lost and now beheld,  
 A glittering file (the trumpet heard, the scout  
 Sent and recalled) but at a city-gate  
 All gaiety, and looked for ere it comes ;  
 Winning regard with all that can attract,  
 Cages, whence every wild cry of the desert,  
 Jugglers, stage-dancers. Well might CHARLEMAIN,  
 And his brave peers, each with his visor up,  
 On their long lances lean and gaze awhile,  
 When the Venetian to their eyes disclosed  
 The wonders of the East ! Well might they then  
 Sigh for new Conquests !

Thus did VENICE rise,

Thus flourish, till the unwelcome tidings came,

That in the TAGUS had arrived a fleet  
From INDIA, from the region of the Sun,  
Fragrant with spices—that a way was found,  
A channel opened, and the golden stream  
Turned to enrich another. Then she felt  
Her strength departing, yet awhile maintained  
Her state, her splendour ; till a tempest shook  
All things most held in honour among men,  
All that the giant with the scythe had spared,  
To their foundations, and at once she fell ;  
She who had stood yet longer than the last  
Of the Four Kingdoms—who, as in an Ark,  
Had floated down, amid a thousand wrecks,  
Uninjured, from the Old World to the New,  
From the last glimpse of civilized life—to where  
Light shone again, and with the blaze of noon.

Through many an age in the mid-sea she dwelt,  
From her retreat calmly contemplating  
The changes of the Earth, herself unchanged.  
Before her passed, as in an awful dream,  
The mightiest of the mighty. What are these,  
Clothed in their purple ? O'er the globe they fling  
Their monstrous shadows ; and, while yet we speak,  
Phantom-like, vanish with a dreadful scream !


What—but the last that styled themselves the Cæsars ?  
And who in long array (look where they come ;  
Their gestures menacing so far and wide)  
Wear the green turban and the heron's plume ?  
Who—but the Caliphs ? followed fast by shapes  
As new and strange—Emperor, and King, and Czar,  
And Soldan, each, with a gigantic stride,  
Trampling on all the flourishing works of peace  
To make his greatness greater, and inscribe  
His name in blood—some, men of steel, steel-clad ;  
Others, nor long, alas, the interval,  
In light and gay attire, with brow serene  
Wielding Jove's thunder, scattering sulphurous fire  
Mingled with darkness ; and, among the rest,  
Lo, one by one, passing continually,  
Those who assume a sway beyond them all ;  
Men grey with age, each in a triple crown,  
And in his tremulous hands grasping the keys  
That can alone, as he would signify,  
Unlock Heaven's gate.

## LUIGI.

HAPPY is he who loves companionship,  
And lights on thee, LUIGI. Thee I found,  
Playing at MORA on the cabin-roof  
With Punchinello.—'Tis a game to strike  
Fire from the coldest heart. What then from thine ?  
And, ere the twentieth throw, I had resolved,  
Won by thy looks. Thou wert an honest lad ;  
Wert generous, grateful, not without ambition.  
Had it depended on thy will alone,  
Thou wouldst have numbered in thy family  
At least six Doges and the first in fame.  
But that was not to be. In thee I saw  
The last, if not the least, of a long line,  
Who in their forest, for three hundred years,  
Had lived and laboured, cutting, charring wood ;  
Discovering where they were, to those astray,  
By the re-echoing stroke, the crash, the fall,  
Or the blue wreath that travelled slowly up

Into the sky. Thy nobler destinies  
 Led thee away to jostle in the crowd ;  
 And there I found thee—trying once again,  
 What for thyself thou hadst prescribed so oft,  
 A change of air and diet—once again  
 Crossing the sea, and springing to the shore  
 As though thou knewest where to dine and sleep.

First in BOLOGNA didst thou plant thyself,  
 Serving behind a Cardinal's gouty chair,  
 Listening and oft replying, jest for jest ;  
 Then in FERRARA, every thing by turns,  
 So great thy genius and so Proteus-like !  
 Now serenading in a lover's train,  
 And measuring swords with his antagonist ;  
 Now carving, cup-bearing in halls of state ;  
 And now a guide to the lorn traveller,  
 A very Cicerone—yet, alas,  
 How unlike him who fulminated in old ROME !  
 Dealing out largely in exchange for pence  
 Thy scraps of Knowledge—thro' the grassy street  
 Leading, explaining—pointing to the bars  
 Of TASSO's dungeon, and the latin verse,  
 Graven in the stone, that yet denotes the door  
 Of ARIOSTO.



**Many a year is gone**

Since on the RHINE we parted ; yet, methinks,  
 I can recall thee to the life, LUIGI,  
 In our long journey ever by my side ;  
 Thy locks jet-black, and clustering round a face  
 Open as day and full of manly daring.  
 Thou hadst a hand, a heart for all that came,  
 Herdsman or pedlar, monk or muleteer ;  
 And few there were, that met thee not with smiles.  
 Mishap passed o'er thee like a summer-cloud.  
 Cares thou hadst none ; and they, that stood to hear thee,  
 Caught the infection and forgot their own.  
 Nature conceived thee in her merriest mood,  
 Her happiest—not a speck was in the sky ;  
 And at thy birth the cricket chirped, LUIGI,  
 Thine a perpetual voice—at every turn  
 A larum to the echo. In a clime,  
 Where all were gay, none were so gay as thou ;  
 Thou, like a babe, hushed only by thy slumbers ;  
 Up hill and down hill, morning, noon and night,  
 Singing or talking ; singing to thyself  
 When none gave ear, but to the listener talking.



## ST. MARK'S PLACE.

OVER how many tracts, vast, measureless,  
 Ages on ages roll, and none appear  
 Save the wild hunter ranging for his prey;  
 While on this spot of earth, the work of man,  
 How much has been transacted! Emperors, Popes,  
 Warriors, from far and wide, laden with spoil,  
 Landing, have here performed their several parts,  
 Then left the stage to others. Not a stone  
 In the broad pavement, but to him who has  
 An eye, an ear for the Inanimate World,  
 Tells of Past Ages.

In that temple-porch  
 (The brass is gone, the porphyry remains,\*)

\* They were placed in the floor as memorials. The brass was engraven with the words addressed by the Pope to the Emperor, 'Super aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis,' &c. Thou shalt tread upon the asp and the basilisk: the lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under foot.

Did BARBAROSSA fling his mantle off,  
 And, kneeling, on his neck receive the foot  
 Of the proud Pontiff\*—thus at last consoled  
 For flight, disguise, and many an aguish shake  
 On his stone pillow.

In that temple-porch,  
 Old as he was, so near his hundredth year,  
 And blind—his eyes put out—did DANDOLO  
 Stand forth, displaying on his crown the cross.  
 There did he stand, erect, invincible,  
 Though wan his cheeks, and wet with many tears,  
 For in his prayers he had been weeping much ;  
 And now the pilgrims and the people wept  
 With admiration, saying in their hearts,  
 ‘ Surely those aged limbs have need of rest !’ †  
 There did he stand, with his old armour on,  
 Ere, gonfalon in hand, that streamed aloft,  
 As conscious of its glorious destiny,

\* Alexander III. He fled in disguise to Venice, and is said to have passed the first night on the steps of San Salvatore. The entrance is from the Merceria, near the foot of the Rialto ; and it is thus recorded, under his escutcheon, in a small tablet at the door. ‘ Alexandro III. Pont. Max. pernoctanti.’

† See Geoffrey de Villehardouin, in *Script. Byzant.* t. xx.

So soon to float o'er mosque and minaret,  
 He sailed away, five hundred gallant ships,  
 Their lofty sides hung with emblazoned shields,  
 Following his track to fame. He went to die ;  
 But of his trophies four arrived ere long,  
 Snatched from destruction—the four steeds divine,  
 That strike the ground, resounding with their feet,\*  
 And from their nostrils snort ethereal flame  
 Over that very porch ; and in the place  
 Where in an after-time, beside the Doge,  
 Sate one yet greater,† one whose verse shall live,  
 When the wave rolls o'er VENICE. High he sate,  
 High over all, close by the ducal chair,  
 At the right hand of his illustrious Host,  
 Amid the noblest daughters of the realm,  
 Their beauty shaded from the western ray  
 By many-coloured hangings ; while, beneath,  
 Knights of all nations,‡ some of fair renown

\* See Petrarch's description of them and of the tournament,  
*Rer. Senil.* l. iv. ep. 2.

† PETRARCH.

‡ Not less splendid were the tournaments of Florence in the  
 Place of Santa Croce. To those which were held there in  
 February and June, 1468, we are indebted for two of the most  
 celebrated poems of that age, the *Giostra* of Lorenzo de' Medici,  
 by Luca Pulci, and the *Giostra* of Giuliano de' Medici, by  
*Politian*.

From ENGLAND,\* from victorious EDWARD's court,  
Their lances in the rest, charged for the prize.

Here, among other pageants, and how oft  
It met the eye, borne through the gazing crowd,  
As if returning to console the least,  
Instruct the greatest, did the Doge go round ;  
Now in a chair of state, now on his bier.  
They were his first appearance, and his last.

The sea, that emblem of uncertainty,  
Changed not so fast for many and many an age,  
As this small spot. To-day 'twas full of masks ;†  
And lo, the madness of the Carnival,  
The monk, the nun, the holy legate masked !  
To-morrow came the scaffold and the wheel ;

\* "Recenti victoriâ exultantes," says Petrarch : alluding, no doubt, to the favourable issue of the war in France. This festival began on the 4th of August, 1364.

† Among those the most followed, there was always a mask in a magnificent habit, relating marvellous adventures, and calling himself Messer Marco Millioni. Millioni was the name given by his fellow-citizens in his life-time to the great traveller, Marco Polo. 'I have seen him so described,' says Ramusio, 'in the Records of the Republic ; and his house has, from that time to this, been called La Corte del Millioni,' the palace of the rich man, the millionaire. It is on the canal of S. Giovanni Chrisostomo ; and, as long as he lived, was much resorted to by the curious and the learned.

And he died there by torch-light, bound and gagged,  
 Whose name and crime they knew not. Underneath  
 Where the Archangel,\* as alighted there,  
 Blesses the City from the topmost-tower,  
 His arms extended—there, in monstrous league,  
 Two phantom-shapes were sitting, side by side,  
 Or up, and, as in sport, chasing each other;  
 Horror and Mirth. Both vanished in one hour!  
 But Ocean only, when again he claims  
 His ancient rule, shall wash away their footsteps.

Enter the Palace by the marble stairs †  
 Down which the grizzly head of old FALIER  
 Rolled from the block. Pass onward thro' the hall,  
 Where, among those drawn in their ducal robes,  
 But one is wanting—where, thrown off in heat,  
 A brief inscription on the Doge's chair  
 Led to another on the wall as brief; ‡

\* "In atto di dar la benedittione," says Sansovino; and performing the same office as the Triton on the tower of the winds at Athens.

† Now called La Scala de' Giganti. The colossal statues were placed there in 1566.

‡ 'Marin Faliero della bella moglie: altri la gode ed egli la mantiene.'

'Locus Marini Faletri decapitati pro criminibus.'

And thou wilt track them—wilt from rooms of state,  
 Where kings have feasted, and the festal song  
 Rung through the fretted roof, cedar and gold,  
 Step into darkness ; and be told, ‘ ’Twas here,  
 Trusting, deceived, assembled but to die,  
 To take a long embrace and part again,  
 CARRARA \* and his valiant sons were slain ;  
 He first—then they, whose only ctime had been  
 Struggling to save their Father.—Thro’ that door,  
 So soon to cry, smiting his brow, ‘ I am lost !’  
 Was with all courtesy, all honour, shewn  
 The great and noble captain, CARMAGNOLA.†—  
 That deep descent (thou canst not yet discern  
 Aught as it is) leads to the dripping vaults  
 Under the flood, where light and warmth were never !  
 Leads to a covered Bridge, the Bridge of Sighs ;  
 And to that fatal closet at the foot,  
 Lurking for prey, which, when a victim came,  
 Grew less and less, contracting to a span ;  
 An iron door, urged onward by a screw,  
 Forcing out life.—But let us to the roof,

\* Francesco II.

† “ Il Conte, entrando in prigione, disse: Vedo bene ch’ io  
 son morto, e trasse un grande sospiro.” M. SANUTO.

And, when thou hast surveyed the sea, the land,  
 Visit the narrow cells that cluster there,  
 As in a place of tombs. There burning suns,  
 Day after day, beat unrelentingly;  
 Turning all things to dust, and scorching up  
 The brain, till Reason fled, and the wild yell  
 And wilder laugh burst out on every side,  
 Answering each other as in mockery!

Few Houses of the size were better filled;  
 Though many came and left it in an hour.  
 'Most nights,' so said the good old Nicolo,  
 (For three-and-thirty years his uncle kept  
 The water-gate below, but seldom spoke,  
 Though much was on his mind,) 'most nights arrived  
 The prison-boat, that boat with many oars,  
 And bore away as to the Lower World,  
 Disburdening in the Canal ORFANO,\*  
 That drowning-place, where never net was thrown,  
 Summer or Winter, death the penalty;  
 And where a secret, once deposited,  
 Lay till the waters should give up their dead.'

Yet what so gay as VENICE? † Every gale

\* A deep channel behind the island of S. Giorgio Maggiore.

† 'How fares it with your world?' says his Highness the

Breathed music! and who flocked not, while she reigned,  
 To celebrate her Nuptials with the Sea;  
 To wear the mask, and mingle in the crowd  
 With Greek, Armenian, Persian—night and day  
 ('There, and there only, did the hour stand still)  
 Pursuing thro' her thousand labyrinths  
 The Enchantress Pleasure; realizing dreams  
 The earliest, happiest—for a tale to catch  
 Credulous ears, and hold young hearts in chains,  
 Had only to begin, 'There lived in VENICE'—

'Who were the Six we supped with Yesternight?'\*  
 'Kings, one and all! Thou couldst not but remark  
 The style and manner of the Six that served them.'

'Who answered me just now? † Who, when I said,  
 " 'Tis nine," turned round and said so solemnly,  
 "Signor, he died at nine!"—' 'Twas the Armenian;  
 The mask that follows thee, go where thou wilt.'

'But who moves there, alone among them all?'

Devil to QUEVEDO, on their first interview in the lower regions.  
 'Do I prosper there?'—'Much as usual, I believe.'—'But tell  
 me truly. How is my good city of Venice? Flourishing?'—  
 'More than ever.'—'Then I am under no apprehension. All  
 must go well.'

\* An allusion to the Supper in *Candide*: c. xxvi.

† See Schiller's *Ghost-seer*, c. i.



‘The Cypriot. Ministers from distant Courts  
Beset his doors, long ere his rising-hour ;  
His the Great Secret ! Not the golden house  
Of Nero, nor those fabled in the East,  
Rich though they were, so wondrous rich as his !  
Two dogs, coal-black, in collars of pure gold,  
Walk in his footsteps—Who but his familiars ?  
They walk, and cast no shadow in the sun !


And mark Him speaking. They, that listen, stand  
As if his tongue dropped honey ; yet his glance  
None can endure ! He looks nor young nor old ;  
And at a tourney, where I sat and saw,  
A very child (full threescore years are gone)  
Borne on my father’s shoulder thro’ the crowd,  
He looked not otherwise. Where’er he stops,  
Tho’ short the sojourn, on his chamber-wall,  
Mid many a treasure gleaned from many a clime,  
His portrait hangs—but none must notice it ;  
For TITIAN glows in every lineament,  
(Where is it not inscribed, The work is his !)  
And TITIAN died two hundred years ago.’  
—Such their discourse. Assembling in St. Mark’s,  
All nations met as on enchanted ground !

What tho’ a strange mysterious Power was there,

Moving throughout, subtle, invisible,  
And universal as the air they breathed ;  
A Power that never slumbered, nor forgave.  
All eye, all ear, no where and every where,  
Entering the closet and the sanctuary,  
No place of refuge for the Doge himself ;  
Most present when least thought of—nothing dropt  
In secret, when the heart was on the lips,  
Nothing in feverish sleep, but instantly  
Observed and judged—a Power, that if but named  
In casual converse, be it where it might,  
The speaker lowered at once his eyes, his voice,  
And pointed upward as to God in Heaven ——  
What tho' that Power was there, he who lived thus,  
Pursuing Pleasure, lived as if it were not.  
But let him in the midnight-air indulge  
A word, a thought against the laws of VENICE,  
And in that hour he vanished from the earth !

## THE GONDOLA.

Boy, call the Gondola ; the sun is set.—  
It came, and we embarked ; but instantly,  
As at the waving of a magic wand,  
Though she had stept on board so light of foot,  
So light of heart, laughing she knew not why,  
Sleep overcame her ; on my arm she slept.  
From time to time I waked her ; but the boat  
Rocked her to sleep again. The moon was now  
Rising full-orbed, but broken by a cloud.  
The wind was hushed, and the sea mirror-like.  
A single zephyr, as enamoured, played  
With her loose tresses, and drew more and more  
Her veil across her bosom. Long I lay  
Contemplating that face so beautiful,  
That rosy mouth, that cheek dimpled with smiles,  
That neck but half-concealed, whiter than snow.  
'Twas the sweet slumber of her early age.



I looked and looked, and felt a flush of joy  
 I would express but cannot. Oft I wished  
 Gently - - by stealth - - to drop asleep myself,  
 And to incline yet lower that sleep might come ;  
 Oft closed my eyes as in forgetfulness.  
 Twas all in vain. Love would not let me rest.

But how delightful when at length she waked !  
 When, her light hair adjusting, and her veil  
 So rudely scattered, she resumed her place  
 Beside me ; and, as gaily as before,  
 Sitting unconsciously nearer and nearer,  
 Poured out her innocent mind !

So, nor long since,  
 Sung a Venetian ; and his lay of love,\*  
 Dangerous and sweet, charmed VENICE. For myself,  
 (Less fortunate, if Love be Happiness)  
 No curtain drawn, no pulse beating alarm,  
 I went alone beneath the silent moon ;  
 Thy square, ST. MARK, thy churches, palaces,  
 Glittering and frost-like, and, as day drew on,  
 Melting away, an emblem of themselves.

Those Porches passed, thro' which the water-breeze

\* La Biondina in Gondoletta.

Plays, though no longer on the noble forms \*  
 That moved there, sable-vested—and the Quay,  
 Silent, grass-grown—adventurer-like I launched  
 Into the deep, ere long discovering  
 Isles such as cluster in the Southern seas,  
 All verdure. Every where, from bush and brake,  
 The musky odour of the serpents came ;  
 Their slimy track across the woodman's path  
 Bright in the moonshine ; and, as round I went,  
 Dreaming of GREECE, whither the waves were gliding,  
 I listened to the venerable pines  
 Then in close converse, and, if right I guessed,  
 Delivering many a message to the Winds,  
 In secret, for their kindred on Mount IDA.†  
 Nor when again in VENICE, when again  
 In that strange place, so stirring and so still,  
 Where nothing comes to drown the human voice  
 But music, or the dashing of the tide,  
 Ceased I to wander. Now a JESSICA

\* 'C'était sous les portiques de Saint-Marc que les patriciens se réunissaient tous les jours. Le nom de cette promenade indiquait sa destination ; on l'appellait *il Breglia*.'—DART.

† For this thought I am indebted to some unpublished travels by the Author of *Vathek*.

Sung to her lute, her signal as she sate  
 At her half-open window. Then, methought,  
 A serenade broke silence, breathing hope  
 Thro' walls of stone, and torturing the proud heart  
 Of some PRIULI. Once, we could not err,  
 (It was before an old Palladian house,  
 As between night and day we floated by)  
 A Gondolier lay singing; and he sung,  
 As in the time when VENICE was Herself,  
 Of TANCRED and ERMINIA.\* On our oars  
 We rested; and the verse was verse divine!  
 We could not err—Perhaps he was the last—  
 For none took up the strain, none answered him;  
 And, when he ceased, he left upon my ear  
 A something like the dying voice of VENICE!

\* Goldoni, describing his excursion with the Passalacqua, has left us a lively picture of this class of men.

“We were no sooner in the middle of that great lagoon which encircles the City, than our discreet Gondolier drew the curtain behind us, and let us float at the will of the waves.—At length night came on, and we could not tell where we were. ‘What is the hour?’ said I to the Gondolier—‘I cannot guess, Sir; but, if I am not mistaken, it is the lover’s hour.’—‘Let us go home,’ I replied; and he turned the prow homeward, singing, as he rowed, the twenty-sixth strophe of the sixteenth canto of the *Jerusalem Delivered*.”

The moon went down ; and nothing now was seen  
 Save where the lamp of a Madonna shone  
 Faintly—or heard, but when he spoke, who stood  
 Over the lantern at the prow and cried,  
 Turning the corner of some reverend pile,  
 Some school or hospital of old renown,  
 Tho' haply none were coming, none were near,  
 ' Hasten or slacken.'\* But at length Night fled ;  
 And with her fled, scattering, the sons of Pleasure.  
 Star after star shot by, or, meteor-like,  
 Crossed me and vanished—lost at once among  
 Those hundred Isles that tower majestically,  
 That rise abruptly from the water-mark,  
 Not with rough crag, but marble, and the work  
 Of noblest architects. I lingered still ;  
 Nor sought my threshold,† till the hour was come  
 And past, when, flitting home in the grey light,  
 The young BIANCA found her father's door,‡  
 That door so often with a trembling hand,

\* *Premi o stali.*

† At Venice, if you have *la riva in casa*, you step from your boat into the hall.

‡ Bianca Capello. It had been shut, if we may believe the Novelist Malespini, by a baker's boy, as he passed by at day-

So often—then so lately left ajar,  
Shut ; and, all terror, all perplexity,  
Now by her lover urged, now by her love,  
Fled o'er the waters to return no more.

break ; and in her despair she fled with her lover to Florence, where he fell by assassination. Her beauty, and her love-adventure as here related, her marriage afterwards with the Grand Duke, and that fatal banquet at which they were both poisoned by the Cardinal, his brother, have rendered her history a romance.





## THE BRIDES OF VENICE.\*

It was St. Mary's Eve, and all poured forth  
 For some great festival. The fisher came  
 From his green islet, bringing o'er the waves  
 His wife and little one ; the husbandman  
 From the Firm Land, with many a friar and nun,  
 And village-maiden, her first flight from home,  
 Crowding the common ferry. All arrived ;  
 And in his straw the prisoner turned to hear,  
 So great the stir in VENICE. Old and young  
 Thronged her three hundred bridges ; the grave Turk  
 Turbaned, long-vested, and the cozening Jew  
 In yellow hat and thread-bare gaberdine,  
 Hurrying along. For, as the custom was,  
 The noblest sons and daughters of the State,  
 Whose names are written in the Book of Gold,

\* This circumstance took place at Venice on the first of February, the eve of the feast of the Purification of the Virgin, A. D. 994, Pietro Candiano, Doge.

Were on that day to solemnize their nuptials.

At noon a distant murmur through the crowd  
 Rising and rolling on, proclaimed them near ;  
 And never from their earliest hour was seen  
 Such splendour or such beauty.\* Two and two,  
 (The richest tapestry unrolled before them)  
 First came the Brides ; each in her virgin-veil,  
 Nor unattended by her bridal maids,  
 The two that, step by step, behind her bore  
 The small but precious caskets that contained  
 The dowry and the presents. On she moved  
 In the sweet seriousness of virgin-youth ;  
 Her eyes cast down, and holding in her hand  
 A fan, that gently waved, of ostrich-plumes.  
 Her veil, transparent as the gessamer,†  
 Fell from beneath a starry diadem ;  
 And on her dazzling neck a jewel shone,

\* ' E 'l costume era, che tutte le novizze con tutta la dote loro venissero alla detta chiesa, dov' era il vescovo con tutta la chieresia.'—A. NAVAGIERO.

† Among the *Habiti Antichi*, in that admirable book of woodcuts ascribed to Titian (A. D. 1590), there is one entitled, ' *Sposa Venetiana à Castello*.' It was taken from an old painting in the Scuola di S. Giovanni Evangelista, and by the Writer is believed to represent one of the Brides here described.

Ruby or diamond or dark amethyst ;  
 A jewelled chain, in many a winding wreath,  
 Wreathing her gold brocade.

Before the Church,

That venerable structure now no more \*  
 On the sea-brink, another train they met,  
 No strangers, nor unlooked for ere they came,  
 Brothers to some, still dearer to the rest ;  
 Each in his hand bearing his cap and plume,  
 And, as he walked, with modest dignity  
 Folding his scarlet mantle. At the gate  
 They join ; and slowly up the bannered aisle  
 Led by the choir, with due solemnity  
 Range round the altar. In his vestments there  
 The Patriarch stands ; and, while the anthem flows,  
 Who can look on unmoved—the dream of years  
 Just now fulfilling ! Here a mother weeps,  
 Rejoicing in her daughter. There a son  
 Blesses the day that is to make her his ;  
 While she shines forth through all her ornament,  
 Her beauty heightened by her hopes and fears.  
 At length the rite is ending. All fall down,

\* San Pietro di Castello, the Patriarchal Church of Venice.

All of all ranks ; and, stretching out his hands,  
 Apostle-like, the holy man proceeds  
 To give the blessing—not a stir, a breath ;  
 When hark, a din of voices from without,  
 And shrieks and groans and outcries as in battle !  
 And lo, the door is burst, the curtain rent,  
 And armed ruffians, robbers from the deep,  
 Savage, uncouth, led on by BARBERIGO  
 And his six brothers in their coats of steel,  
 Are standing on the threshold ! Statue-like  
 Awhile they gaze on the fallen multitude,  
 Each with his sabre up, in act to strike ;  
 Then, as at once recovering from the spell,  
 Rush forward to the altar, and as soon  
 Are gone again—amid no clash of arms  
 Bearing away the maidens and the treasures.

Where are they now ?—ploughing the distant waves,  
 Their sails out-spread and given to the wind,  
 They on their decks triumphant. On they speed,  
 Steering for ISTRIA ; their accursed barks  
 (Well are they known,\* the galliot and the galley)  
 Freightened, alas, with all that life endears !

\* ‘ Una galera e una galeotta.’—M. SANUTO.

The richest argosies were poor to them !

Now hadst thou seen along that crowded shore  
 The matrons running wild, their festal dress  
 A strange and moving contrast to their grief;  
 And through the city, wander where thou wouldst,  
 The men half armed and arming—every where  
 As roused from slumber by the stirring trump;  
 One with a shield, one with a casque and spear;  
 One with an axe severing in two the chain  
 Of some old pinnacle. Not a raft, a plank,  
 But on that day was drifting. In an hour  
 Half VENICE was afloat. But long before,  
 Frantic with grief and scorning all controul,  
 The Youths were gone in a light brigantine,  
 Lying at anchor near the Arsenal;  
 Each having sworn, and by the holy rood,  
 To slay or to be slain.

And from the tower  
 The watchman gives the signal. In the East  
 A ship is seen, and making for the Port;  
 Her flag St. Mark's. And now she turns the point,  
 Over the waters like a sea-bird flying !  
 Ha, 'tis the same, 'tis theirs ! from stern to prow  
 Green with victorious wreaths, she comes to bring

---

All that was lost.

Coasting, with narrow search,  
 FRIULI—like a tiger in his spring,  
 They had surprised the Corsairs where they lay \*  
 Sharing the spoil in blind security  
 And casting lots—had slain them, one and all,  
 All to the last, and flung them far and wide  
 Into the sea, their proper element ;  
 Him first, as first in rank, whose name so long  
 Had hushed the babes of VENICE, and who yet,  
 Breathing a little, in his look retained  
 The fierceness of his soul.†

Thus were the Brides  
 Lost and recovered ; and what now remained  
 But to give Thanks? Twelve breast-plates and twelve  
 crowns,  
 By the young Victors to their Patron-Saint  
 Vowed in the field, inestimable gifts  
 Flaming with gems and gold, were in due time  
 Laid at his feet ;‡ and ever to preserve

\* In the lagoons of Caorlo. The creek is still called *Il Porto delle Donzelle*.

† ‘ Paululàm etiam spirans,’ &c.—SALLUST. *Bell. Catal.* 59.

‡ They are described by Evelyn and La Lande, and were to be seen in the Treasury of St. Mark very lately.

The memory of a day so full of change,  
 From joy to grief, from grief to joy again,  
 Through many an age, as oft as it came round,  
 'Twas held religiously. The Doge resigned  
 His crimson for pure ermine, visiting  
 At earliest dawn St. Mary's silver shrine ;  
 And through the city, in a stately barge  
 Of gold, were borne with songs and symphonies  
 Twelve ladies young and noble.\* Clad they were  
 In bridal white with bridal ornaments,  
 Each in her glittering veil ; and on the deck,  
 As on a burnished throne, they glided by ;  
 No window or balcony but adorned  
 With hangings of rich texture, not a roof  
 But covered with beholders, and the air  
 Vocal with joy. Onward they went, their oars  
 Moving in concert with the harmony,  
 Through the Rialto† to the Ducal Palace,

\* ' Le quali con trionfo si conducessero sopra una piatta pe'  
 canali di Venezia con suoni e canti.'—M. SANUTO.

† An English abbreviation. Rialto is the name, not of the  
 bridge, but of the island from which it is called ; and the Vene-  
 tians say *Il ponte di Rialto*, as we say Westminster-bridge.

In that island is the Exchange ; and I have often walked  
 there as on classic ground. In the days of Antonio and Bassa-

And at a banquet, served with honour there,  
 Sat representing, in the eyes of all,  
 Eyes not unwet, I ween, with grateful tears,  
 Their lovely ancestors, the Brides of VENICE.

nio it was second to none. "I sottoportici," says Sansovino, writing in 1580, "sono ogni giorno frequentati da i mercatanti Fiorentini, Genovesi, Milanesi, Spagnuoli, Turchi, e d' altre nationi diverse del mondo, i quali vi concorrono in tanta copia, che questa piazza è annoverata fra le prime dell' universo." It was there that the Christian held discourse with the Jew ; and Shylock refers to it, when he says,

"Signor Antonio, many a time and oft,  
 In the Rialto you have rated me—"

'Andiamo a Rialto'—'L'ora di Rialto'—were on every tongue ; and continue so to the present day, as we learn from the comedies of Goldoni, and particularly from his *Mercanti*.

There is a place adjoining, called Rialto Nuovo ; and so called, according to Sansovino, "perchè fù fabbricato dopo il vecchio."



## FOSCARI.

LET us lift up the curtain, and observe  
 What passes in that chamber. Now a sigh,  
 And now a groan is heard. Then all is still.  
 Twenty are sitting as in judgment there ;\*  
 Men who have served their country and grown grey  
 In governments and distant embassies,  
 Men eminent alike in war and peace ;  
 Such as in effigy shall long adorn  
 The walls of VENICE—to shew what she was !  
 Their garb is black, and black the arras is,  
 And sad the general aspect. Yet their looks  
 Are calm, are cheerful ; nothing there like grief,  
 Nothing or harsh or cruel. Still that noise,

\* The Council of Ten and the Giunta, “nel quale,” says Sanuto, “fù messer lo doge.” The Giunta at the first examination consisted of ten Patricians, at the last of twenty.

This story and the Tragedy of the Two Foscari were published, within a few days of each other, in November 1821.

That low and dismal moaning.

Half withdrawn,

A little to the left, sits one in crimson,

A venerable man, fourscore and five.

Cold drops of sweat stand on his furrowed brow.

His hands are clenched; his eyes half-shut and glazed;

His shrunk and withered limbs rigid as marble.

'Tis FOSCARI, the Doge. And there is one,

A young man, lying at his feet, stretched out

In torture. 'Tis his son. 'Tis GIACOMO,

His only joy (and has he lived for this?)

Accused of murder. Yesternight the proofs,

If proofs they be, were in the lion's mouth

Dropt by some hand unseen; and he, himself,

Must sit and look on a beloved son

Suffering the Question.

Twice to die in peace,

To save, while yet he could, a falling house,

And turn the hearts of his fell Adversaries,

Those who had now, like hell-hounds in full cry,

Chased down his last of four, twice did he ask

To lay aside the Crown, and they refused,

An oath exacting, never more to ask;

And there he sits, a spectacle of woe,

Condemned in bitter mockery to wear  
The bauble he had sighed for.

Once again

The screw is turned ; and, as it turns, the Son  
Looks up, and, in a faint and broken tone,  
Murmurs ‘ My Father ! ’ The old man shrinks back,  
And in his mantle muffles up his face.  
‘ Art thou not guilty ? ’ says a voice, that once  
Would greet the Sufferer long before they met,  
‘ Art thou not guilty ? ’—‘ No ! Indeed I am not ! ’  
But all is unavailing. In that Court  
Groans are confessions ; Patience, Fortitude,  
The work of Magic ; and, released, revived,  
For Condemnation, from his Father’s lips  
He hears the sentence, ‘ Banishment to CANDIA.  
Death, if he leaves it.’ And the bark sets sail ;  
And he is gone from all he loves in life !  
Gone in the dead of night—unseen of any—  
Without a word, a look of tenderness,  
To be called up, when, in his lonely hours,  
He would indulge in weeping. Like a ghost,  
Day after day, year after year, he haunts  
An ancient rampart that o’erhangs the sea ;  
Gazing on vacancy, and hourly there

---

Starting as from some wild and uncouth dream,  
 To answer to the watch.—Alas, how changed  
 From him the mirror of the Youth of VENICE;  
 Whom in the slightest thing, or whim or chance,  
 Did he but wear his doublet so and so,  
 All followed; at whose nuptials, when he won  
 That maid at once the noblest, fairest, best,\*  
 A daughter of the House that now among  
 Its ancestors in monumental brass  
 Numbers eight Doges—to convey her home,  
 The Bùcentaur went forth; and thrice the Sun  
 Shone on the Chivalry, that, front to front,  
 And blaze on blaze reflecting, met and ranged  
 To tourney in St. MARK'S.—But lo, at last,  
 Messengers come. He is recalled: his heart  
 Leaps at the tidings. He embarks: the boat

\* She was a Contarini; a name coeval with the Republic,  
 and illustrated by eight Doges. On the occasion of their  
 marriage the Bùcentaur came out in its splendour; and a  
 bridge of boats was thrown across the Canal Grande for the  
 Bridegroom and his retinue of three hundred horse. Sanuto  
 dwells with pleasure on the costliness of the dresses and the  
 magnificence of the processions by land and water. The tour-  
 naments in the place of St. Mark lasted three days, and were  
 attended by thirty thousand people.

Springs to the oar, and back again he goes—  
 Into that very Chamber! there to lie  
 In his old resting-place, the bed of steel;  
 And thence look up (Five long, long years of Grief  
 Have not killed either) on his wretched Sire,  
 Still in that seat—as though he had not stirred;  
 Immovable, and muffled in his cloak.

But now he comes, convicted of a crime  
 Great by the laws of VENICE. Night and day,  
 Brooding on what he had been, what he was,  
 'Twas more than he could bear. His longing-fits  
 Thickened upon him. His desire for home  
 Became a madness; and, resolved to go,  
 If but to die, in his despair he writes  
 A letter to the sovereign-prince of MILAN,  
 (To him whose name, among the greatest now,\*

\* Francesco Sforza. His father, when at work in the field, was accosted by some soldiers and asked if he would enlist. 'Let me throw my mattock on that oak,' he replied, 'and, if it remains there, I will.' It remained there; and the peasant, regarding it as a sign, enlisted. He became soldier, general, prince; and his grandson, in the palace at Milan, said to Paulus Jovius, 'You behold these guards and this grandeur. I owe every thing to the branch of an oak, the branch that held my grandfather's mattock.'

Had perished, blotted out at once and rased,  
 But for the rugged limb of an old oak)  
 Soliciting his influence with the State,  
 And drops it to be found.—‘ Would ye know all ?  
 I have transgressed, offended wilfully ;\*  
 And am prepared to suffer as I ought.  
 But let me, let me, if but for an hour,  
 (Ye must consent—for all of you are sons,  
 Most of you husbands, fathers) let me first  
 Indulge the natural feelings of a man,  
 And, ere I die, if such my sentence be,  
 Press to my heart (’tis all I ask of you)  
 My wife, my children—and my aged mother—  
 Say, is she yet alive ?’

He is condemned

To go ere set of sun, go whence he came,  
 A banished man ; and for a year to breathe  
 The vapour of a dungeon. But his prayer  
 (What could they less ?) is granted.

In a hall

Open and crowded by the common herd,  
 ’Twas there a Wife and her four sons yet young,

\* It was a high crime to solicit the intercession of any Foreign Prince.

A Mother borne along, life ebbing fast,  
 And an old Doge, mustering his strength in vain,  
 Assembled now, sad privilege, to meet  
 One so long lost, one who for them had braved,  
 For them had sought—death and yet worse than death!  
 To meet him, and to part with him for ever!—  
 Time and their wrongs had changed them all, him most!  
 Yet when the Wife, the Mother looked again,  
 'Twas he—'twas he himself—'twas GIACOMO!  
 And all clung round him, weeping bitterly;  
 Weeping the more, because they wept in vain.

Unnerved, and now unsettled in his mind  
 From long and exquisite pain, he sobs and cries,  
 Kissing the old Man's cheek, 'Help me, my Father!  
 Let me, I pray thee, live once more among ye:  
 Let me go home.'——'My Son,' returns the Doge,  
 'Obey. Thy Country wills it.'\*

#### GIACOMO

That night embarked; sent to an early grave  
 For one whose dying words, 'The deed was mine!  
 He is most innocent! 'Twas I who did it!'  
 Came when he slept in peace. The ship, that sailed

\* 'Va e ubbidisci a quello che vuole la terra, e non cercar più oltre.'

Swift as the winds with his deliverance,  
 Bore back a lifeless corse. Generous as brave,  
 Affection, kindness, the sweet offices  
 Of duty and love were from his tenderest years  
 To him as needful as his daily bread ;  
 And to become a by-word in the streets,  
 Bringing a stain on those who gave him life,  
 And those, alas, now worse than fatherless—  
 To be proclaimed a ruffian, a night-stabber,  
 He on whom none before had breathed reproach—  
 He lived but to disprove it. That hope lost,  
 Death followed. Oh, if Justice be in Heaven,  
 A day must come of ample Retribution !

Then was thy cup, old Man, full to the brim.  
 But thou wert yet alive ; and there was one,  
 The soul and spring of all that Enmity,  
 Who would not leave thee ; fastening on thy flank,  
 Hungering and thirsting, still unsatisfied ;  
 One of a name illustrious as thine own !  
 One of the Ten ! one of the Invisible Three ! \*  
 'Twas LOREDANO. When the whelps were gone,  
 He would dislodge the Lion from his den ;

\* The State-Inquisitors. For an account of their Authority,  
 see page 75.



And, leaning on the pack he long had led,  
 The miserable pack that ever howled  
 Against fallen Greatness, moved that FOSCARI  
 Be Doge no longer ; urging his great age ;  
 Calling the loneliness of Grief neglect  
 Of duty, sullenness against the laws.

——‘ I am most willing to retire,’ said he :  
 ‘ But I have sworn, and cannot of myself.  
 Do with me as ye please.’——He was deposed,  
 He, who had reigned so long and gloriously ;  
 His ducal bonnet taken from his brow,  
 His robes stript off, his seal and signet-ring  
 Broken before him. But now nothing moved  
 The meekness of his soul. All things alike !  
 Among the six that came with the decree,  
 FOSCARI saw one he knew not, and inquired  
 His name. ‘ I am the son of MARCO MEMMO.’  
 ‘ Ah,’ he replied, ‘ thy father was my friend.’

And now he goes. ‘ It is the hour and past.  
 I have no business here.’——‘ But wilt thou not  
 Avoid the gazing crowd ? That way is private.’  
 ‘ No ! as I entered, so will I retire.’  
 And, leaning on his staff, he left the House,  
 His residence for five-and-thirty-years,

By the same stairs up which he came in state ;  
 Those where the giants stand, guarding the ascent,  
 Monstrous, terrific. At the foot he stopt,  
 And, on his staff still leaning, turned and said,  
 ‘ By mine own merits did I come. I go,  
 Driven by the malice of mine Enemies.’  
 Then to his boat withdrew, poor as he came,  
 Amid the sighs of them that dared not speak.

This journey was his last. When the bell rang  
 At dawn, announcing a new Doge to VENICE,  
 It found him on his knees before the Cross,  
 Clasping his aged hands in earnest prayer ;  
 And there he died. Ere half its task was done,  
 It rang his knell.

But whence the deadly hate  
 That caused all this—the hate of LOREDANO ?  
 It was a legacy his Father left,  
 Who, but for FOSCARI, had reigned in Venice,  
 And, like the venom in the serpent’s bag,  
 Gathered and grew ! Nothing but turned to hate !  
 In vain did FOSCARI supplicate for peace,  
 Offering in marriage his fair ISABEL.  
 He changed not, with a dreadful piety  
 Studying revenge ; listening to those alone

Who talked of vengeance; grasping by the hand  
 Those in their zeal (and none were wanting there)  
 Who came to tell him of another Wrong,  
 Done or imagined. When his father died,  
 They whispered, ‘ ’Twas by poison !’ and the words  
 Struck him as uttered from his father’s grave.  
 He wrote it on the tomb\* (’tis there in marble)  
 And with a brow of care, most merchant-like,  
 Among the debtors in his leger-book†  
 Entered at full (nor month, nor day forgot)  
 ‘FRANCESCO FOSCARI—for my Father’s death.’  
 Leaving a blank—to be filled up hereafter.  
 When FOSCARI’S noble heart at length gave way,  
 He took the volume from the shelf again  
 Calmly, and with his pen filled up the blank,  
 Inscribing, ‘He has paid me.’

Ye who sit

Brooding from day to day, from day to day  
 Chewing the bitter cud, and starting up

\* “ Veneno sublatu8.” The tomb is in the Church of St. Elena.

† A remarkable instance, among others in the annals of Venice, that her princes were merchants; her merchants princes.

As tho' the hour was come to whet your fangs,  
And, like the Pisan,\* gnaw the hairy scalp  
Of him who had offended—if ye must,  
Sit and brood on; but oh forbear to teach  
The lesson to your children.

\* Count UGOLINO.—*Inferno*, 32.





## MARCOLINI.

It was midnight ; the great clock had struck and was still echoing through every porch and gallery in the quarter of ST. MARK, when a young Citizen, wrapped in his cloak, was hastening home under it from an interview with his Mistress. His step was light, for his heart was so. Her parents had just consented to their marriage ; and the very day was named. ‘Lovely GIULIETTA!’ he cried, ‘And shall I then call thee mine at last? Who was ever so blest as thy MARCOLINI?’ But as he spoke, he stopped ; for something glittered on the pavement before him. It was a scabbard of rich workmanship ; and the discovery, what was it but an earnest of good fortune? ‘Rest thou there!’ he cried, thrusting it gaily into his belt. ‘If another claims thee not, thou hast changed masters!’ and on he went as before, humming the burden of a song which he and his GIULIETTA had been singing together. But how

little do we know what the next minute will bring forth ! He turned by the Church of ST. GEMINIANO, and in three steps he met the Watch. A murder had just been committed. The senator RENALDI had been found dead at his door, the dagger left in his heart ; and the unfortunate MARCOLINI was dragged away for examination. The place, the time, every thing served to excite, to justify suspicion ; and no sooner had he entered the guardhouse than a damning witness appeared against him. The Bravo in his flight had thrown away his scabbard ; and, smeared with blood, with blood not yet dry, it was now in the belt of MARCOLINI. Its Patrician ornaments struck every eye ; and, when the fatal dagger was produced and compared with it, not a doubt of his guilt remained. Still there is in the Innocent an energy and a composure, an energy when they speak and a composure when they are silent, to which none can be altogether insensible ; and the Judge delayed for some time to pronounce the sentence, though he was a near relation of the dead. At length however it came ; and MARCOLINI lost his life, GIULIETTA her reason.

Not many years afterwards the truth revealed itself, the real criminal in his last moments confessing the

crime: and hence the custom in VENICE, a custom that long prevailed, for a cryer to cry out in the Court before a sentence was passed, ‘ Ricordatevi del povero MARCOLINI !’\*

Great indeed was the lamentation throughout the City; and the Judge, dying, directed that thenceforth and for ever a Mass should be sung every night in a chapel of the Ducal Church for his own soul and the soul of MARCOLINI and the souls of all who had suffered by an unjust judgment. Some land on the BRENTA was left by him for the purpose: and still is the Mass sung in the chapel; still every night, when the great square is illuminating and the casinos are filling fast with the gay and the dissipated, a bell is rung as for a service, and a ray of light seen to issue from a small gothic window that looks toward the place of execution, the place where on a scaffold MARCOLINI breathed his last.

\* Remember the poor MARCOLINI !

## ARQUÀ.

**THREE leagues from PADUA stands and long has stood**  
**(The Paduan student knows it, honours it)**  
**A lonely tomb beside a mountain-church ;**  
**And I arrived there as the sun declined**  
**Low in the west. The gentle airs, that breathe**  
**Fragrance at eve, were rising, and the birds**  
**Singing their farewell-song—the very song**  
**They sung the night that tomb received a tenant ;**  
**When, as alive, clothed in his Canon's stole,**  
**And slowly winding down the narrow path,**  
**He came to rest there. Nobles of the land,**  
**Princes and prelates mingled in his train,**  
**Anxious by any act, while yet they could,**  
**To catch a ray of glory by reflection ;**  
**And from that hour have kindred spirits flocked \***

\* 'I visited once more,' says Alfieri, 'the tomb of our



From distant countries, from the north, the south,  
To see where he is laid.

Twelve years ago,  
When I descended the impetuous RHONE,  
Its vineyards of such great and old renown,\*  
Its castles, each with some romantic tale,  
Vanishing fast—the pilot at the stern,  
He who had steered so long, standing aloft,  
His eyes on the white breakers, and his hands  
On what was now his rudder, now his oar,  
A huge misshapen plank—the bark itself  
Frail and uncouth, launched to return no more,  
Such as a shipwrecked man might hope to build,

master in love, the divine Petrarch ; and there, as at Ravenna,  
consecrated a day to meditation and verse.’

He visited also the house; and in the Album there wrote a  
sonnet worthy of Petrarch himself.

“ O Cameretta, che già in te chiudesti  
Quel Grande alla cui fama è angusto il mondo,” &c.

Alfieri took great pleasure in what he called his poetical  
pilgrimages. At the birth-place and the grave of Tasso he was  
often to be found ; and in the library at Ferrara he has left this  
memorial of himself on a blank leaf of the *Orlando Furioso* :  
‘ VITTORIO ALFIERI vide e venerò. 18 giugno, 1783.’

\* The Côte Rotie, the Hermitage, &c.

Urged by the love of home—Twelve years ago,  
 When like an arrow from the cord we flew,  
 Two long, long days, silence, suspense on board,  
 It was to offer at thy fount, VAUCLUSE,  
 Entering the arched Cave, to wander where  
 PETRARCH had wandered, to explore and sit  
 Where in his peasant-dress he loved to sit,  
 Musing, reciting—on some rock moss-grown,  
 Or the fantastic root of some old beech,  
 That drinks the living waters as they stream  
 Over their emerald-bed; and could I now  
 Neglect the place where, in a graver mood,\*  
 When he had done and settled with the world,  
 When all the illusions of his Youth were fled,  
 Indulged perhaps too much, cherished too long,  
 He came for the conclusion? Half-way up  
 He built his house,† whence as by stealth he caught,

\* This village, says Boccaccio, hitherto almost unknown even at Padua, is soon to become famous through the World; and the sailor on the Adriatic will prostrate himself, when he discovers the Euganean hills. 'Among them,' will he say, 'sleeps the Poet who is our glory. Ah, unhappy Florence! You neglected him—You deserved him not.'

† 'I have built, among the Euganean hills, a small house,

Among the hills, a glimpse of busy life  
 That soothed, not stirred.—But knock, and enter in.  
 This was his chamber. 'Tis as when he went;  
 As if he now were in his orchard-grove.  
 And this his closet. Here he sat and read.  
 This was his chair; and in it, unobserved,  
 Reading, or thinking of his absent friends,  
 He passed away as in a quiet slumber.

Peace to this region! Peace to each, to all!  
 They know his value—every coming step,  
 That draws the gazing children from their play,  
 Would tell them if they knew not.—But could aught,

decent and proper; in which I hope to pass the rest of my days, thinking always of my dead or absent friends.' Among those still living, was Boccaccio; who is thus mentioned by him in his Will. 'To Don Giovanni of Certaldo, for a winter-gown at his evening-studies, I leave fifty golden florins; truly little enough for so great a man.'

When the Venetians over-ran the country, Petrarch prepared for flight. 'Write your name over your door,' said one of his friends, 'and you will be safe.'—'I am not so sure of that,' replied Petrarch, and fled with his books to Padua. His books he left to the Republic of Venice, laying, as it were, a foundation for the library of St. Mark; but they exist no longer. His legacy to his friend Francis Carrara the Elder, a Madonna painted by Giotto, is still preserved in the cathedral of Padua.

Ungentle or ungenerous, spring up  
Where he is sleeping ; where, and in an age  
Of savage warfare and blind bigotry,  
He cultured all that could refine, exalt ;  
Leading to better things ?





## GINEVRA.

**IF** thou shouldst ever come by choice or chance  
**TO MODENA**, where still religiously  
Among her ancient trophies is preserved  
**BOLOGNA's** bucket (in its chain it hangs\*  
Within that reverend tower, the Guirlandine)  
Stop at a Palace near the Reggio-gate,  
Dwelt in of old by one of the **ORSINI**.

\* Affirming itself to be the very bucket which **TASSONI** in his mock heroics has celebrated as the cause of war between Bologna and Modena five hundred years ago.

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Its noble gardens, terrace above terrace,  
 And rich in fountains, statues, cypresses,  
 Will long detain thee; thro' their arched walks,  
 Dim at noon-day, discovering many a glimpse  
 Of knights and dames, such as in old romance,  
 And lovers, such as in heroic song,  
 Perhaps the two, for groves were their delight,  
 That in the spring-time, as alone they sate,  
 Venturing together on a tale of love,  
 Read only part that day.\*——A summer-sun  
 Sets ere one half is seen; but, ere thou go,  
 Enter the house—prythee, forget it not—  
 And look awhile upon a picture there.

'Tis of a Lady in her earliest youth,  
 The very last of that illustrious race,  
 Done by ZAMPIERI †—but by whom I care not.  
 He, who observes it—ere he passes on,  
 Gazes his fill, and comes and comes again,  
 That he may call it up, when far away.

She sits, inclining forward as to speak,  
 Her lips half-open, and her finger up,  
 As though she said 'Beware!' her vest of gold  
 Broïdered with flowers, and clasped from head to foot,

\* *Inferno*, V.

† Commonly called DOMENICHINO.

An emerald-stone in every golden clasp ;  
 And on her brow, fairer than alabaster,  
 A coronet of pearls. But then her face,  
 So lovely, yet so arch, so full of mirth,  
 The overflowings of an innocent heart—  
 It haunts me still, though many a year has fled,  
 Like some wild melody !

Alone it hangs

Over a mouldering heir-loom, its companion,  
 An oaken-chest, half-eaten by the worm,  
 But richly carved by ANTONY of Trent  
 With scripture-stories from the Life of Christ ;  
 A chest that came from VENICE, and had held  
 The ducal robes of some old Ancestor.  
 That by the way—it may be true or false—  
 But don't forget the picture ; and thou wilt not,  
 When thou hast heard the tale they told me there.

She was an only child ; from infancy  
 The joy, the pride of an indulgent Sire.  
 Her Mother dying of the gift she gave,  
 That precious gift, what else remained to him ?  
 The young GINEVRA was his all in life,  
 Still as she grew, for ever in his sight ;  
 And in her fifteenth year became a bride,

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Marrying an only son, FRANCESCO DORIA,  
Her playmate from her birth, and her first love.


Just as she looks there in her bridal dress,  
She was all gentleness, all gaiety,  
Her pranks the favourite theme of every tongue.  
But now the day was come, the day, the hour ;  
Now, frowning, smiling, for the hundredth time,  
The nurse, that ancient lady, preached decorum ;  
And, in the lustre of her youth, she gave  
Her hand, with her heart in it, to FRANCESCO.

Great was the joy ; but at the Bridal feast,  
When all sate down, the Bride was wanting there.  
Nor was she to be found ! Her Father cried,  
' 'Tis but to make a trial of our love !'  
And filled his glass to all ; but his hand shook,  
And soon from guest to guest the panic spread.  
'Twas but that instant she had left FRANCESCO,  
Laughing and looking back and flying still,  
Her ivory-tooth imprinted on his finger.  
But now, alas, she was not to be found ;  
Nor from that hour could any thing be guessed,  
But that she was not !—Weary of his life,  
FRANCESCO flew to VENICE, and forthwith  
Flung it away in battle with the Turk.



(Prayer lived; and long was to be seen  
 An old man wandering as in quest of something,  
 Something he could not find—he knew not what.  
 When he was gone, the house remained awhile  
 Silent and tenantless—then went to strangers.

Full fifty years were past, and all forgot,  
 When on an idle day, a day of search  
 Mid the old lumber in the Gallery,  
 That mouldering chest was noticed; and 'twas said  
 By one as young, as thoughtless as GINEVRA,  
 'Why not remove it from its lurking place?'  
 'Twas done as soon as said; but on the way  
 It burst, it fell; and lo, a skeleton,  
 With here and there a pearl, an emerald-stone,  
 A golden clasp, clasping a shred of gold.  
 All else had perished—save a nuptial ring,  
 And a small seal, her mother's legacy,  
 Engraven with a name, the name of both,  
 'GINEVRA.'—There then had she found a grave!  
 Within that chest had she concealed herself,  
 Fluttering with joy, the happiest of the happy;  
 When a spring-lock, that lay in ambush there,  
 Fastened her down for ever!





## BOLOGNA.

'Twas night; the noise and bustle of the day  
Were o'er. The mountebank no longer wrought  
Miraculous cures—he and his stage were gone;  
And he who, when the crisis of his tale  
Came, and all stood breathless with hope and fear,  
Sent round his cap; and he who thrummed his wire  
And sang, with pleading look and plaintive strain

Melting the passenger. Thy thousand Cries,\*  
 So well pourtrayed, and by a son of thine,  
 Whose voice had swelled the hubbub in his youth,  
 Were hushed, BOLOGNA, silence in the streets,  
 The squares, when hark, the clattering of fleet hoofs;  
 And soon a Courier, posting as from far,  
 Housing and holster, boot and belted coat  
 And doublet, stained with many a various soil,  
 Stopt and alighted. 'Twas where hangs aloft  
 That ancient sign, the pilgrim, welcoming  
 All who arrive there, all perhaps save those  
 Clad like himself, with staff and scallop-shell,  
 Those on a pilgrimage. And now approached  
 Wheels, through the lofty porticoes resounding,  
 Arch beyond arch, a shelter or a shade  
 As the sky changes. To the gate they came;  
 And, ere the man had half his story done,  
 Mine host received the Master—one long used  
 To sojourn among strangers, every where  
 (Go where he would, along the wildest track)

\* See the Cries of Bologna, as drawn by Annibal Carracci.  
 He was of very humble origin; and, to correct his brother's  
 vanity, once sent him a portrait of their father, the tailor,  
 threading his needle.

Flinging a charm that shall not soon be lost,  
 And leaving footsteps to be traced by those  
 Who love the haunts of Genius ; one who saw,  
 Observed, nor shunned the busy scenes of life,  
 But mingled not, and mid the din, the stir,  
 Lived as a separate Spirit.

Much had passed

Since last we parted ; and those five short years—  
 Much had they told ! His clustering locks were turned  
 Grey ; nor did aught recall the Youth that swam  
 From SESTOS to ABYDOS. Yet his voice,  
 Still it was sweet ; still from his eye the thought  
 Flashed lightning-like, nor lingered on the way,  
 Waiting for words. Far, far into the night  
 We sat, conversing—no unwelcome hour,  
 The hour we met ; and, when Aurora rose,  
 Rising, we climbed the rugged Apennine.

Well I remember how the golden sun  
 Filled with its beams the unfathomable gulfs,  
 As on we travelled, and along the ridge,  
 Mid groves of cork and cistus and wild-fig,  
 His motley household came—Not last nor least,  
 BATTISTA, who, upon the moonlight-sea  
 Of VENICE, had so ably, zealously,

Served, and, at parting, thrown his oar away  
 To follow through the world ; who without stain  
 Had worn so long that honourable badge,  
 The gondolier's, in a Patrician House  
 Arguing unlimited trust.\*—Not last nor least,  
 Thou, tho' declining in thy beauty and strength,  
 Faithful MORETTO, to the latest hour  
 Guarding his chamber-door, and now along  
 The silent, sullen strand of MISSOLONGHI  
 Howling in grief.—He had just left that Place  
 Of old renown, once in the ADRIAN sea,†  
 RAVENNA ! where, from DANTE'S sacred tomb  
 He had so oft, as many a verse declares,‡  
 Drawn inspiration ; where, at twilight-time,  
 Thro' the pine-forest wandering with loose rein,  
 Wandering and lost, he had so oft beheld  
 (What is not visible to a Poet's eye ?)  
 The spectre-knight, the hell-hounds and their prey,  
 The chase, the slaughter, and the festal mirth

\* The principal gondolier, *il fante di poppa*, was always in the confidence of his master, and employed on occasions that required judgment and address.

† ' *Adrianum mare.*'—CIC.

‡ See the *Prophecy of Dante*.

Suddenly blasted.\* 'Twas a theme he loved,  
 But others claimed their turn ; and many a tower,  
 Shattered, uprooted from its native rock,  
 Its strength the pride of some heroic age,  
 Appeared and vanished (many a sturdy steer †  
 Yoked and unyoked) while as in happier days  
 He poured his spirit forth. The Past forgot,  
 All was enjoyment. Not a cloud obscured  
 Present or future.

He is now at rest ;  
 And praise and blame fall on his ear alike,  
 Now dull in death. Yes, BYRON, thou art gone,  
 Gone like a star that through the firmament  
 Shot and was lost, in its eccentric course  
 Dazzling, perplexing. Yet thy heart, methinks,  
 Was generous, noble—noble in its scorn  
 Of all things low or little ; nothing there  
 Sordid or servile. If imagined wrongs  
 Pursued thee, urging thee sometimes to do  
 Things long regretted, oft, as many know,  
 None more than I, thy gratitude would build

\* See the tale as told by Boccaccio and Dryden.

† They wait for the traveller's carriage at the foot of every hill.

On slight foundations : and, if in thy life  
 Not happy, in thy death thou surely wert,  
 Thy wish accomplished ; dying in the land  
 Where thy young mind had caught ethereal fire,  
 Dying in GREECE, and in a cause so glorious !

They in thy train—ah, little did they think,  
 As round we went, that they so soon should sit  
 Mourning beside thee, while a Nation mourned,  
 Changing her festal for her funeral song ;  
 That they so soon should hear the minute-gun,  
 As morning gleamed on what remained of thee,  
 Roll o'er the sea, the mountains, numbering  
 Thy years of joy and sorrow.

Thou art gone ;  
 And he who would assail thee in thy grave,  
 Oh, let him pause ! For who among us all,  
 Tried as thou wert—even from thine earliest years,  
 When wandering, yet unspoilt, a highland-boy—  
 Tried as thou wert, and with thy soul of flame ;  
 Pleasure, while yet the down was on thy cheek,  
 Uplifting, pressing, and to lips like thine,  
 Her charmed cup—ah, who among us all  
 Could say he had not erred as much, and more ?

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## FLORENCE.

OF all the fairest Cities of the Earth  
 None is so fair as FLORENCE. 'Tis a gem  
 Of purest ray ; and what a light broke forth,\*  
 When it emerged from darkness ! Search within,  
 Without ; all is enchantment ! 'Tis the Past  
 Contending with the Present ; and in turn  
 Each has the mastery.

In this chapel wrought †  
 One of the Few, Nature's Interpreters,  
 The Few, whom Genius gives as Lights to shine,  
 MASACCIO ; and he slumbers underneath.

\* Among other instances of her ascendancy at the close of the thirteenth century, it is related that Florence saw twelve of her citizens assembled at the Court of Boniface the Eighth, as Embassadors from different parts of Europe and Asia. Their names are mentioned in *Toscana Illustrata*.

† A chapel of the Holy Virgin in the church of the Carmelites. It is adorned with the paintings of Masaccio, and all



Wouldst thou behold his monument ? Look round !  
 And know that where we stand, stood oft and long,  
 Oft till the day was gone, RAPHAEL himself ;  
 Nor he alone, so great the ardour there,  
 Such, while it reigned, the generous rivalry ;  
 He and how many as at once called forth,  
 Anxious to learn of those who came before,  
 To steal a spark from their authentic fire,  
 Theirs who first broke the universal gloom,  
 Sons of the Morning.

On that ancient seat,  
 The seat of stone that runs along the wall,\*

the great artists of Florence studied there ; Lionardo da Vinci,  
 Fra Bartolomeo, Andrea del Sarto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, &c.

He had no stone, no inscription, says Vasari, for he was  
 thought little of in his life-time.

“ Se alcun cercasse il marmo, o il nome mio,  
 La chiesa è il marmo, una cappella è il nome.”

Nor less melancholy was the fate of Andrea del Sarto, though  
 his merit was not undiscovered. “ There is a little man in  
 Florence,” said Michael Angelo to Raphael, “ who, if he were  
 employed on such great works as you are, would bring the  
 sweat to your brow.” See Bocchi in his “ Bellezza di Firenze.”

\* Il sasso di Dante. It exists, I believe, no longer, the wall  
 having been taken down ; but enough of him remains else-  
 where.—Boccaccio delivered his lectures on the Divina Com-

South of the Church, east of the belfry-tower,  
 (Thou canst not miss it) in the sultry time  
 Would DANTE sit conversing, and with those  
 Who little thought that in his hand he held  
 The balance, and assigned at his good pleasure  
 To each his place in the invisible world,  
 To some an upper region, some a lower ;  
 Many a transgressor sent to his account,†  
 Long ere in FLORENCE numbered with the dead ;  
 The body still as full of life and stir  
 At home, abroad ; still and as oft inclined  
 To eat, drink, sleep ; still clad as others were,  
 And at noon-day, where men were wont to meet,  
 Met as continually ; when the soul went,  
 Relinquished to a demon, and by him

media in the church of S. Stefano ; and whoever happens to enter it, when the light is favourable, may still, methinks, catch a glimpse of him and his hearers.

† *Inferno*, 33. A more dreadful vehicle for satire cannot well be conceived.—Dante, according to Boccaccio, was passing by a door in Verona, at which some women were sitting, when one of them was overheard to say in a low voice to the rest, Do you see that man ? He it is, who visits Hell, whenever he pleases ; and who returns to give an account of those he finds there.—I can believe it, replied another. Don't you observe his brown skin and his frizzled beard ?

(So says the Bard, and who can read and doubt?)  
Dwelt in and governed.

Sit thee down awhile ;

Then, by the gates so marvellously wrought,  
That they might serve to be the gates of Heaven,\*  
Enter the Baptistery. That place he loved,  
Loved as his own ; † and in his visits there  
Well might he take delight ! For when a child,  
Playing, as many are wont, with venturous feet  
Near and yet nearer to the sacred font,  
Slipped and fell in, he flew and rescued him,  
Flew with an energy, a violence,  
That broke the marble—a mishap ascribed  
To evil motives ; his, alas, to lead  
A life of trouble, and ere long to leave  
All things most dear to him, ere long to know  
How salt another's bread is, and the toil  
Of going up and down another's stairs. ‡  
Nor then forget that Chamber of the Dead, §

\* A saying of Michael Angelo. They are the work of Lorenzo Ghiberti.

† ' Mio bel san Giovanni.'—*Inferno*, 19.      ‡ *Paradiso*, 17.

§ The Chapel de' Depositi ; in which are the tombs of the Medici, by Michael Angelo.

Where the gigantic shapes of Night and Day,  
 Turned into stone, rest everlastingly ;  
 Yet still are breathing, and shed round at noon  
 A two-fold influence—only to be felt—  
 A light, a darkness, mingling each with each ;  
 Both and yet neither. There, from age to age,  
 Two Ghosts are sitting on their sepulchres.  
 That is the Duke LORENZO. Mark him well.\*  
 He meditates, his head upon his hand.  
 What from beneath his helm-like bonnet scowls ?  
 Is it a face, or but an eyeless skull ?  
 'Tis lost in shade ; yet, like the basilisk,  
 It fascinates, and is intolerable.  
 His mien is noble, most majestic !  
 Then most so, when the distant choir is heard  
 At morn or eve—nor fail thou to attend  
 On that thrice-hallowed day, when all are there ;†  
 When all, propitiating with solemn songs,

\* He died early ; living only to become the father of Catherine de Medicis. Had an Evil Spirit assumed the human shape to propagate mischief, he could not have done better.

The statue is larger than the life, but not so large as to shock belief. It is the most real and unreal thing that ever came from the chisel.

† The day of All Souls : Il dì de' Morti.

Visit the Dead. Then wilt thou feel his Power!

But let not Sculpture, Painting, Poesy,  
Or They, the Masters of these mighty Spells,  
Detain us. Our first homage is to Virtue.  
Where, in what dungeon of the Citadel,  
(It must be known—the writing on the wall \*  
Cannot be gone—'twas with the blade cut in,  
Ere, on his knees to God, he slew himself,)  
Did He, the last, the noblest Citizen,†  
Breathe out his soul, lest in the torturing hour  
He might accuse the Guiltless?

That debt paid,

But with a sigh, a tear for human frailty,  
We may return, and once more give a loose  
To the delighted spirit—worshipping,  
In her small temple of rich workmanship,‡  
VENUS herself, who, when she left the skies,  
Came hither.

\* “Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor!”

Perhaps there is nothing in language more affecting than his last testament. It is addressed ‘To God, the Deliverer,’ and was found steeped in his blood.

† FILIPPO STROZZI.

‡ The Tribune.



## DON GARZÌA.

AMONG those awful forms, in elder time  
Assembled, and through many an after-age  
Destined to stand as Genii of the Place  
Where men most meet in FLORENCE, may be seen  
His who first played the Tyrant. Clad in mail,  
But with his helmet off—in kingly state,  
Aloft he sits upon his horse of brass; \*  
And they, that read the legend underneath,

Cosmo, the first Grand Duke.

Go and pronounce him happy. Yet, methinks,  
 There is a Chamber that, if walls could speak,  
 Would turn their admiration into pity.  
 Half of what passed, died with him ; but the rest,  
 All he discovered when the fit was on,  
 All that, by those who listened, could be gleaned  
 From broken sentences and starts in sleep,  
 Is told, and by an honest Chronicler.\*

TWO of his sons, GIOVANNI and GARZIA,  
 (The eldest had not seen his nineteenth summer)  
 Went to the chase ; but only one returned.  
 GIOVANNI, when the huntsman blew his horn  
 O'er the last stag that started from the brake,  
 And in the heather turned to stand at bay,  
 Appeared not ; and at close of day was found  
 Bathed in his innocent blood. Too well, alas,  
 The trembling COSMO guessed the deed, the doer ;  
 And, having caused the body to be borne  
 In secret to that Chamber—at an hour  
 When all slept sound, save she who bore them both,†

\* DE THOU.

† ELEONORA DI TOLEDO. Of the Children that survived her,  
 one fell by a brother, one by a husband, and a third murdered  
 his wife. But that family was soon to become extinct. It is

Who little thought of what was yet to come,  
And lived but to be told—he bade GARZIA  
Arise and follow him. Holding in one hand  
A winking lamp, and in the other a key  
Massive and dungeon-like, thither he led ;  
And, having entered in and locked the door,  
The father fixed his eyes upon the son,  
And closely questioned him. No change betrayed  
Or guilt or fear. Then COSMO lifted up  
The bloody sheet. ‘Look there! Look there!’ he cried.  
‘Blood calls for blood—and from a father’s hand!  
—Unless thyself wilt save him that sad office.  
What!’ he exclaimed, when, shuddering at the sight,  
The boy breathed out, ‘I stood but on my guard.’  
‘Dar’st thou then blacken one who never wronged thee,  
Who would not set his foot upon a worm?  
Yes, thou must die, lest others fall by thee,  
And thou shouldst be the slayer of us all.’  
Then from GARZIA’S belt he drew the blade,  
That fatal one which spilt his brother’s blood;

some consolation to reflect that their Country did not go unre-  
venged for the calamities which they had brought upon her.  
How many of them died by the hands of each other!—See p.  
149.



And, kneeling on the ground, 'Great God !' he cried,  
 'Grant me the strength to do an act of Justice.  
 Thou knowest what it costs me ; but, alas,  
 How can I spare myself, sparing none else ?  
 Grant me the strength, the will—and oh forgive  
 The sinful soul of a most wretched son.  
 'Tis a most wretched father who implores it.'  
 Long on GARZÌA's neck he hung and wept,  
 Long pressed him to his bosom tenderly ;  
 And then, but while he held him by the arm,  
 Thrusting him backward, turned away his face,  
 And stabbed him to the heart.

Well might a Youth,\*

Studious of men, anxious to learn and know,  
 When in the train of some great embassy  
 He came, a visitant, to Cosmo's court,  
 Think on the past ; and, as he wandered through  
 The ample spaces of an ancient house,†  
 Silent, deserted—stop awhile to dwell  
 Upon two portraits there, drawn on the wall ‡

\* DE THOU.

† The Palazzo Vecchio. Cosmo had left it several years before.

‡ By Vasari, who attended him on this occasion.—Thuanus,  
 de Vitâ suâ, i.

Together, as of Two in bonds of love,  
 Those of the unhappy brothers, and conclude  
 From the sad looks of him who could have told,  
 The terrible truth.\*—Well might he heave a sigh  
 For poor humanity, when he beheld  
 That very Cosmo shaking o'er his fire,  
 Drowsy and deaf and inarticulate,  
 Wrapt in his night-gown, o'er a sick man's mess,  
 In the last stage—death-struck and deadly pale;  
 His wife, another, not his ELEANOR,  
 At once his nurse and his interpreter.

\* It was given out that they had died of a contagious fever: and funeral orations were publicly pronounced in their honour.

Alfieri has written a tragedy on the subject; if it may be said so, when he has altered so entirely the story and the characters.



## THE CAMPAGNA OF FLORENCE.

'Tis morning. Let us wander through the fields,  
 Where CIMABUÈ\* found a shepherd-boy  
 Tracing his idle fancies on the ground;  
 And let us from the top of FIESOLE,  
 Whence GALILEO's glass by night observed  
 The phases of the moon, look round below

\* He was the father of modern painting, and the master of Giotto, whose talent he discovered in the way here alluded to.

"Cimabuè stood still, and, having considered the boy and his work, he asked him, if he would go and live with him at Florence? To which the boy answered that, if his father was willing, he would go with all his heart."—VASARI.

Of Cimabuè little now remains at Florence, except his celebrated Madonna, larger than the life, in Santa Maria Novella. It was painted, according to Vasari, in a garden near Porta S. Piero, and, when finished, was carried to the church in solemn procession with trumpets before it. The garden lay without the walls; and such was the rejoicing there on the occasion, such the feasting, that the suburb received the name of Borgo Allegri, a name it still bears, though now a part of the city.

On ARNO's vale, where the dove-coloured steer  
 Is ploughing up and down among the vines,  
 While many a careless note is sung aloud,  
 Filling the air with sweetness—and on thee,  
 Beautiful FLORENCE, all within thy walls,  
 Thy groves and gardens, pinnacles and towers,  
 Drawn to our feet.

From that small spire, just caught  
 By the bright ray, that church among the rest  
 By One of Old distinguished as The Bride,\*  
 Let us in thought pursue (what can we better?)  
 Those who assembled there at matin-time ;†  
 Who, when Vice revelled and along the street  
 Tables were set, what time the bearer's bell  
 Rang to demand the dead at every door,  
 Came out into the meadows ; and, awhile  
 Wandering in idleness, but not in folly,  
 Sate down in the high grass and in the shade  
 Of many a tree sun-proof—day after day,  
 When all was still and nothing to be heard  
 But the cicada's voice among the olives,

\* Santa Maria Novella. For its grace and beauty it was called by Michael Angelo 'La Sposa.'

† In the year of the Great Plague. See the Decameron.

Relating in a ring, to banish care,  
 Their hundred tales.\*

Round the green hill they went  
 Round underneath—first to a splendid house,  
 Gherardi, as an old tradition runs,  
 That on the left, just rising from the vale ;  
 A place for Luxury—the painted rooms,  
 The open galleries and middle court  
 Not unprepared, fragrant and gay with flowers.  
 Then westward to another, nobler yet ;  
 That on the right, now known as the Palmieri,  
 Where Art with Nature vied— a Paradise  
 With verdurous walls, and many a trellissed walk  
 All rose and jasmine, many a twilight-glade  
 Crossed by the deer. Then to the Ladies' Vale ;  
 And the clear lake, that as by magic seemed  
 To lift up to the surface every stone  
 Of lustre there, and the diminutive fish  
 Innumerable, dropt with crimson and gold,  
 Now motionless, now glancing to the sun.

\* Once, on a bright November-morning, I set out and traced them, as I conceived, step by step ; beginning and ending at the Church of Santa Maria Novella. It was a walk delightful in itself and in its associations.



Who has not dwelt on their voluptuous day ?  
 The morning-banquet by the fountain-side,\*  
 While the small birds rejoiced on every bough ;  
 The dance that followed, and the noon-tide slumber ;  
 Then the tales told in turn, as round they lay  
 On carpets, the fresh waters murmuring ;  
 And the short interval of pleasant talk  
 Till supper-time, when many a siren-voice  
 Sung down the stars ; and, as they left the sky,  
 The torches, planted in the sparkling grass,  
 And every where among the glowing flowers,  
 Burnt bright and brighter.—He,† whose dream it was,  
 (It was no more) sleeps in a neighbouring vale ;  
 Sleeps in the church, where, in his ear, I ween,  
 The Friar poured out his wondrous catalogue ;‡  
 A ray, imprimis, of the star that shone  
 To the Wise Men ; a vial-ful of sounds,  
 The musical chimes of the great bells that hung  
 In SOLOMON'S Temple ; and, though last not least,  
 A feather from the Angel GABRIEL'S wing,  
 Dropt in the Virgin's chamber. That dark ridge,

\* At three o'clock. Three hours after sun-rise, according to the old manner of reckoning.

† BOCCACCIO.

‡ Decameron, vi. 10.

Stretching south-east, conceals it from our sight;  
 Not so his lowly roof and scanty farm,  
 His copse and rill, if yet a trace be left,  
 Who lived in Val di Pesa, suffering long  
 Want and neglect and (far, far worse) reproach,  
 With calm, unclouded mind.\* The glimmering tower  
 On the grey rock beneath, his land-mark once,  
 Now serves for ours, and points out where he ate  
 His bread with cheerfulness. Who sees him not  
 ('Tis his own sketch—he drew it from himself†)  
 Laden with cages from his shoulder slung,  
 And sallying forth, while yet the morn is grey,  
 To catch a thrush on every lime-twigg there;  
 Or in the wood among his wood-cutters;  
 Or in the tavern by the highway-side  
 At tric-trac with the miller; or at night,  
 Doffing his rustic suit, and, duly clad,  
 Entering his closet, and, among his books,  
 Among the Great of every age and clime,  
 A numerous court, turning to whom he pleased,  
 Questioning each why he did this or that,

\* MACCHIAVEL.

† See a very interesting letter from Macchiavel to Francesco Vettori, dated the 10th of December, 1513.

And learning how to overcome the fear  
Of poverty and death ?

Nearer we hail

Thy sunny slope, ARCETRI, sung of Old  
For its green wine ; \* dearer to me, to most,  
As dwelt on by that great Astronomer,  
Seven years a prisoner at the city-gate,  
Let in but in his grave-clothes. Sacred be  
His villa (justly was it called The Gem ! †)  
Sacred the lawn, where many a cypress threw  
Its length of shadow, while he watched the stars !

\* La Verdea.

† *Il Gigjello*.





Sacred the vineyard, where, while yet his sight  
 Glimmered, at blush of morn he dressed his vines,  
 Chanting aloud in gaiety of heart  
 Some verse of ARIOSTO !—There, unseen,\*  
 In manly beauty MILTON stood before him,  
 Gazing with reverent awe—MILTON, his guest,  
 Just then come forth, all life and enterprise;  
*He* in his old age and extremity,  
 Blind, at noon-day exploring with his staff;  
 His eyes upturned as to the golden sun,  
 His eye-balls idly rolling. Little then  
 Did GALILEO think whom he received;  
 That in his hand he held the hand of one  
 Who could requite him—who would spread his name  
 O'er lands and seas—great as himself, nay greater;  
 MILTON as little that in him he saw,  
 As in a glass, what he himself should be,  
 Destined so soon to fall on evil days

\* Milton went to Italy in 1638. "There it was," says he, "that I found and visited the famous Galileo grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition." "Old and blind," he might have said. Galileo, by his own account, became blind in December, 1637. Milton, as we learn from the date of Sir Henry Wotton's letter to him, had not left England on the 18th of April following.—See Tiraboschi, and *Wotton's Remains*.

And evil tongues—so soon, alas, to live  
In darkness, and with dangers compassed round,  
And solitude.

Well-pleased, could we pursue  
The ARNO, from his birth-place in the clouds,  
So near the yellow TIBER'S—springing up \*  
From his four fountains on the Apennine,  
That mountain-ridge a sea-mark to the ships  
Sailing on either sea. Downward he runs,  
Scattering fresh verdure through the desolate wild,  
Down by the City of Hermits,† and the woods  
That only echo to the choral hymn ;  
Then through these gardens to the TUSCAN sea,  
Reflecting castles, convents, villages,  
And those great Rivals in an elder day,  
FLORENCE and PISA—who have given him fame,  
Fame everlasting, but who stained so oft  
His troubled waters. Oft, alas, were seen,  
When flight, pursuit, and hideous rout were there,  
Hands, clad in gloves of steel, held up imploring;‡

\* They rise within thirteen miles of each other.

† Il Sagro Eremo.

‡ It was in this manner that the first Sforza went down when he perished in the Pescàra.

The man, the hero, on his foaming steed  
 Borne underneath, already in the realms  
 Of Darkness.—Nor did night or burning noon  
 Bring respite. Oft, as that great Artist saw,\*  
 Whose pencil had a voice, the cry ‘ To arms !’  
 And the shrill trumpet hurried up the bank  
 Those who had stolen an hour to breast the tide,  
 And wash from their unharnessed limbs the blood  
 And sweat of battle. Sudden was the rush,†  
 Violent the tumult; for, already in sight,  
 Nearer and nearer yet the danger drew ;  
 Each every sinew straining, every nerve,  
 Each snatching up, and girding, buckling on  
 Morion and greave and shirt of twisted mail,  
 As for his life—no more perchance to taste,  
 ARNO, the grateful freshness of thy glades,  
 Thy waters—where, exulting, he had felt  
 A swimmer’s transport, there, alas, to float  
 And welter.—Nor between the gusts of War,  
 When flocks were feeding, and the shepherd’s pipe  
 Gladdened the valley, when, but not unarmed,

\* MICHAEL ANGELO.

† A description of the Cartoon of Pisa,

The sower came forth, and following him that ploughed,  
 Threw in the seed—did thy indignant waves  
 Escape pollution. Sullen was the splash,  
 Heavy and swift the plunge, when they received  
 The key that just had grated on the ear  
 Of UGOLINO, ever-closing up  
 That dismal dungeon thenceforth to be named  
 The Tower of Famine.—Once indeed 'twas thine,  
 When many a winter-flood, thy tributary,  
 Was through its rocky glen rushing, resounding,  
 And thou wert in thy might, to save, restore  
 A charge most precious. To the nearest ford,  
 Hastening, a horseman from Arezzo came,  
 Careless, impatient of delay, a babe  
 Slung in a basket to the knotty staff  
 That lay athwart his saddle-bow. He spurs,  
 He enters; and his horse, alarmed, perplexed,  
 Halts in the midst. Great is the stir, the strife;  
 And lo, an atom on that dangerous sea,  
 The babe is floating! Fast and far he flies;  
 Now tempest-rocked, now whirling round and round,  
 But not to perish. By thy willing waves  
 Borne to the shore, among the bulrushes  
 The ark has rested; and unhurt, secure,

As on his mother's breast he sleeps within,  
 All peace ! or never had the nations heard  
 That voice so sweet, which still enchants, inspires ;  
 That voice, which sung of love, of liberty.  
 PETRARCH lay there !—And such the images  
 That here spring up for ever, in the Young  
 Kindling poetic fire ! Such they that came  
 And clustered round our MILTON, when at eve,  
 Reclined beside thee, ARNO ;\* when at eve,  
 Led on by thee, he wandered with delight,  
 Framing Ovidian verse, and through thy groves  
 Gathering wild myrtle. Such the Poet's dreams ;  
 Yet not such only. For look round and say,  
 Where is the ground that did not drink warm blood,  
 The echo that had learnt not to articulate  
 The cry of murder ?—Fatal was the day  
 To FLORENCE, when ('twas in a narrow street  
 North of that temple, where the truly great  
 Sleep, not unhonoured, not unvisited ;  
 That temple sacred to the Holy Cross—  
 There is the house—that house of the DONATI,

\* ' O ego quantus eram, gelidi cum stratus ad Arni  
 Murmura,' &c. *Epitaphium Damonis.*

Towerless,\* and left long since, but to the last  
 Braving assault—all rugged, all embossed  
 Below, and still distinguished by the rings  
 Of brass, that held in war and festival-time  
 Their family-standards) fatal was the day  
 To Florence, when, at morn, at the ninth hour,  
 A noble Dame in weeds of widowhood,  
 Weeds by so many to be worn so soon,  
 Stood at her door ; and, like a sorceress, flung  
 Her dazzling spell. Subtle she was, and rich,  
 Rich in a hidden pearl of heavenly light,  
 Her daughter's beauty ; and too well she knew  
 Its virtue ! Patiently she stood and watched ;  
 Nor stood alone—but spoke not—In her breast  
 Her purpose lay ; and, as a Youth passed by,  
 Clad for the nuptial rite, she smiled and said,  
 Lifting a corner of the maiden's veil,  
 ' This had I treasured up in secret for thee.  
 This hast thou lost !' He gazed and was undone !  
 Forgetting—not forgot—he broke the bond,  
 And paid the penalty, losing his life

\* There were the ' Nobili di Torre' and the ' Nobili di Loggia.'

At the bridge-foot ;\* and hence a world of woe !  
 Vengeance for vengeance crying, blood for blood ;  
 No intermission ! Law, that slumbers not,  
 And, like the Angel with the flaming sword,  
 Sits over all, at once chastising, healing,  
 Himself the Avenger, went ; and every street  
 Ran red with mutual slaughter—though sometimes  
 The young forgot the lesson they had learnt,  
 And loved when they should hate—like thee, IMELDA,  
 Thee and thy PAOLO. When last ye met  
 In that still hour (the heat, the glare was gone,  
 Not so the splendour—through the cedar-grove  
 A radiance streamed like a consuming fire,  
 As though the glorious orb, in its descent,  
 Had come and rested there) when last ye met,  
 And thy relentless brothers dragged him forth,

\* Giovanni Buondelmonte was on the point of marrying an Amidei, when a widow of the Donati family made him break his engagement in the manner here described.

The Amidei washed away the affront with his blood, attacking him, says G. Villani, at the foot of the Ponte Vecchio, as he was coming leisurely along in his white mantle on his white palfrey ; and hence many years of slaughter.

“ O Buondelmonte, quanto mal fuggisti  
 Le nozze sue, per gli altrui conforti.”—DANTE.

It had been well, hadst thou slept on, IMELDA,\*  
 Nor from thy trance of fear awaked, as night  
 Fell on that fatal spot, to wish thee dead,  
 To track him by his blood, to search, to find,  
 Then fling thee down to catch a word, a look,  
 A sigh, if yet thou couldst (alas, thou couldst not)  
 And die, unseen, unthought of—from the wound  
 Sucking the poison.†

Yet, when Slavery came,  
 Worse followed. Genius, Valour left the land,  
 Indignant—all that had from age to age  
 Adorned, ennobled; and head-long they fell,

\* The story is Bolognese, and is told by Cherubino Ghiradacci in his history of Bologna. Her lover was of the Guelphic party, her brothers of the Ghibelline; and no sooner was this act of violence made known than an enmity, hitherto but half-suppressed, broke out into open war. The Great Place was a scene of battle and blood-shed for forty successive days; nor was a reconciliation accomplished till six years afterwards, when the families and their adherents met there once again, and exchanged the kiss of peace before the Cardinal Legate; as the rival families of Florence had already done in the Place of S. Maria Novella. Every house on the occasion was hung with tapestry and garlands of flowers.

† The Saracens had introduced among them the practice of poisoning their daggers.



Tyrant and slave. For deeds of violence,  
 Done in broad day and more than half redeemed  
 By many a great and generous sacrifice  
 Of self to others, came the unpledged bowl,  
 The stab of the stiletto. Gliding by  
 Unnoticed, in slouched hat and muffling cloak,  
 That just discovered, Caravaggio-like,  
 A swarthy cheek, black brow, and eye of flame,  
 The Bravo stole, and o'er the shoulder plunged  
 To the heart's core, or from beneath the ribs  
 Slanting (a surer path, as some averred)  
 Struck upward—then slunk off, or, if pursued,  
 Made for the Sanctuary, and there along  
 The glimmering aisle among the worshippers  
 Wandered with restless step and jealous look,  
 Dropping thick blood.—Misnamed to lull alarm,  
 In every Palace was The Laboratory,\*  
 Where he within brewed poisons swift and slow,  
 That scattered terror 'till all things seemed poisonous,  
 And brave men trembled if a hand held out  
 A nosegay or a letter; while the Great  
 Drank only from the Venice-glass, that broke,

\* As in those of Cosmo I. and his son, Francis.—SISMONDI,  
 xvi. 205.

That shivered, scattering round it as in scorn,  
 If aught malignant, aught of thine was there,  
 Cruel TOPHANA;\* and pawned provinces  
 For that miraculous gem, the gem that gave  
 A sign infallible of coming ill,†  
 That clouded though the vehicle of death  
 Were an invisible perfume. Happy then  
 The guest to whom at sleeping-time 'twas said,  
 But in an under-voice (a lady's page  
 Speaks in no louder), 'Pass not on. That door  
 Leads to another which awaits thy coming,  
 One in the floor—now left, alas, unlocked.‡  
 No eye detects it—lying under-foot,  
 Just as thou enterest, at the threshold-stone;  
 Ready to fall and plunge thee into night  
 And long oblivion!'—In that Evil Hour

\* A Sicilian, the inventress of many poisons; the most celebrated of which, from its transparency, was called *Acquetta* or *Acqua Tophana*.

† The Cardinal, Ferdinand de' Medici, is said to have been preserved in this manner by a ring which he wore on his finger; as also Andrea, the husband of Giovanna, Queen of Naples.

‡ Il Trabocchetto.—See *Vocab. degli Accadem. della Crusca*. See also *Dict. de l'Académie Française: art. Oubliettes*.

Where lurked not danger ? Through the fairy-land  
 No seat of pleasure glittering half-way down,  
 No hunting-place—but with some damning spot  
 That will not be washed out ! There, at Caïano,\*  
 Where, when the hawks were mewed and Evening came,  
 PULCI would set the table in a roar  
 With his wild lay †—there, where the Sun descends,  
 And hill and dale are lost, veiled with his beams,  
 The fair Venetian ‡ died, she and her lord—  
 Died of a posset drugged by him who sate  
 And saw them suffer, flinging back the charge;  
 The murderer on the murdered.—Sobs of Grief,  
 Sounds inarticulate - - suddenly stopt,  
 And followed by a struggle and a gasp,  
 A gasp in death, are heard yet in Cerreto,  
 Along the marble halls and stair-cases,  
 Nightly at twelve; and, at the self-same hour,

\* Poggio-Caïano, the favourite villa of Lorenzo ; where he often took the diversion of hawking. Pulci sometimes went out with him ; though, it seems, with little ardour. See *La Caccia col Falcone*, where he is described as missing ; and as gone into a wood, to rhyme there.

† The *Morgante Maggiore*. He used to recite it at the table of Lorenzo in the manner of the ancient Rhapsodists.

‡ BIANCA CAPELLO.

Shrieks, such as penetrate the inmost soul,  
 Such as awake the innocent babe to long,  
 Long wailing, echo through the emptiness  
 Of that old den far up among the hills,\*  
 Frowning on him who comes from Pietra-Mala:  
 In them, alas, within five days and less,

\* Caffaggiolo, the favourite retreat of Cosmo, 'the father of his country.' Eleonora di Toledo was stabbed there on the 11th of July, 1576, by her husband, Pietro de' Medici; and only five days afterwards, on the 16th of the same month, Isabella de' Medici was strangled by hers, Paolo Giordano Orsini, at his villa of Cerreto. They were at Florence, when they were sent for, each in her turn, Isabella under the pretext of a hunting party; and each in her turn went to die.

Isabella was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of the Age. In the Latin, French, and Spanish languages she spoke not only with fluency, but elegance: and in her own she excelled as an Improvisatrice, accompanying herself on the lute. On her arrival at dusk, Paolo presented her with two beautiful greyhounds, that she might make a trial of their speed in the morning; and at supper he was gay beyond measure. When he retired, he sent for her into his apartment; and, pressing her tenderly to his bosom, slipped a cord round her neck. She was buried in Florence with great pomp; but at her burial, says Varchi, the crime divulged itself. Her face was black on the bier.

Eleonora appears to have had a presentiment of her fate. She went when required; but, before she set out, took leave of her son, then a child; weeping long and bitterly over him.

Two unsuspecting victims, passing fair,  
 Welcomed with kisses, and slain cruelly,  
 One with the knife, one with the fatal noose.

But lo, the Sun is setting ;\* earth and sky  
 One blaze of glory—What we saw but now,  
 As though it were not, though it had not been !  
 He lingers yet ; and, lessening to a point,  
 Shines like the eye of Heaven—then withdraws ;  
 And from the zenith to the utmost skirts  
 All is celestial red ! The hour is come,  
 When they that sail along the distant seas,  
 Languish for home ; and they that in the morn  
 Said to sweet friends ‘ farewell,’ melt as at parting ;  
 When, just gone forth, the pilgrim, if he hears,  
 As now we hear it—wandering round the hill,  
 The bell that seems to mourn the dying day,  
 Slackens his pace and sighs, and those he loved  
 Loves more than ever. But who feels it not ?  
 And well may we, for we are far away.

\* I have here endeavoured to describe an Italian sun-set as I have often seen it. The conclusion is borrowed from that celebrated passage in Dante, “ Era già l’ora,” &c.



## THE PILGRIM.

It was an hour of universal joy.  
The lark was up and at the gate of heaven,  
Singing, as sure to enter when he came ;  
The butterfly was basking in my path,  
His radiant wings unfolded. From below  
The bell of prayer rose slowly, plaintively ;  
And odours, such as welcome in the day,  
Such as salute the early traveller,

And come and go, each sweeter than the last,  
 Were rising. Hill and valley breathed delight;  
 And not a living thing but blessed the hour!  
 In every bush and brake there was a voice  
 Responsive!

From the THRASYMENE, that now  
 Slept in the sun, a lake of molten gold,  
 And from the shore that once, when armies met,\*  
 Rocked to and fro unfelt, so terrible  
 The rage, the slaughter, I had turned away;  
 The path, that led me, leading through a wood,  
 A fairy-wilderness of fruits and flowers,  
 And by a brook that, in the day of strife,†  
 Ran blood, but now runs amber—when a glade,  
 Far, far within, sunned only at noon-day,  
 Suddenly opened. Many a bench was there,  
 Each round its ancient elm; and many a track,  
 Well-known to them that from the high-way loved

\* The Roman and the Carthaginian. Such was the animosity, says Livy, that an earthquake, which turned the course of rivers and overthrew cities and mountains, was felt by none of the combatants. xxii. 5.

† A tradition. It has been called from time immemorial, *H Sanguinetto*.

Awhile to deviate. In the midst a cross  
 Of mouldering stone as in a temple stood,  
 Solemn, severe; coeval with the trees  
 That round it in majestic order rose;  
 And on the lowest step a Pilgrim knelt  
 In fervent prayer. He was the first I saw,  
 (Save in the tumult of a midnight-masque,  
 A revel, where none cares to play his part,  
 And they, that speak, at once dissolve the charm)  
 The first in sober truth, no counterfeit;  
 And, when his orisons were duly paid,  
 He rose, and we exchanged, as all are wont,  
 A traveller's greeting.

Young, and of an age  
 When Youth is most attractive, when a light  
 Plays round and round, reflected, while it lasts,  
 From some attendant Spirit, that ere long  
 (His charge relinquished with a sigh, a tear)  
 Wings his flight upward—with a look he won  
 My favour; and, the spell of silence broke,  
 I could not but continue.—‘Whence,’ I asked,  
 ‘Whence art thou?’—‘From Mont’ alto,’ he replied,  
 ‘My native village in the Apennines.’—  
 ‘And whither journeying?’—‘To the holy shrine



Of Saint Antonio in the City of PADUA.

Perhaps, if thou hast ever gone so far,  
 Thou wilt direct my course.'—'Most willingly ;  
 But thou hast much to do, much to endure,  
 Ere thou hast entered where the silver lamps  
 Burn ever. Tell me . . . I would not transgress,  
 Yet ask I must . . . what could have brought thee forth,  
 Nothing in act or thought to be atoned for?'—  
 'It was a vow I made in my distress.  
 We were so blest, none were so blest as we,  
 Till Sickness came. First, as death-struck, I fell ;  
 Then my beloved Sister ; and ere long,  
 Worn with continual watchings, night and day,  
 Our saint-like mother. Worse and worse she grew ;  
 And in my anguish, my despair, I vowed,  
 That if she lived, if Heaven restored her to us,  
 I would forthwith, and in a Pilgrim's weeds,  
 Visit that holy shrine. My vow was heard ;  
 And therefore am I come.'—'Blest be thy steps ;  
 And may those weeds, so revered of old,  
 Guard thee in danger !'—'They are nothing worth.  
 But they are worn in humble confidence ;  
 Nor would I for the richest robe resign them,  
 Wrought, as they were, by those I love so well,

Lauretta and my sister ; theirs the task,  
 But none to them, a pleasure, a delight,  
 To ply their utmost skill, and send me forth  
 As best became this service. Their last words,  
 " Fare thee well, Carlo. We shall count the hours !"

Will not go from me.'—' Health and strength be thine  
 In thy long travel ! May no sun-beam strike ;  
 No vapour cling and wither ! May'st thou be,  
 Sleeping or waking, sacred and secure ;  
 And, when again thou com'st, thy labour done,  
 Joy be among ye ! In that happy hour  
 All will pour forth to bid thee welcome, Carlo ;  
 And there is one, or I am much deceived,  
 One thou hast named, who will not be the last.'—

' Oh, she is true as Truth itself can be !  
 But ah, thou know'st her not. Would that thou couldst !  
 My steps I quicken when I think of her ;  
 For, though they take me further from her door,  
 I shall return the sooner.'



## AN INTERVIEW.

PLEASURE, that comes unlooked-for, is thrice welcome;  
And, if it stir the heart, if aught be there,  
That may hereafter in a thoughtful hour  
Wake but a sigh, 'tis treasured up among  
The things most precious ! and the day it came  
Is noted as a white day in our lives.

The sun was wheeling westward, and the cliffs  
And nodding woods, that everlastingly

(Such the dominion of thy mighty voice,\*  
 Thy voice, VELINO, uttered in the mist)  
 Hear thee and answer thee, were left at length  
 For others still as noon ; and on we strayed  
 From wild to wilder, nothing hospitable  
 Seen up or down, no bush or green or dry,  
 That ancient symbol at the cottage-door,  
 Offering refreshment—when LUIGI cried,  
 ‘ Well, of a thousand tracks we chose the best !’  
 And, turning round an oak, oracular once,  
 Now lightning-struck, a cave, a thorough-fare  
 For all that came, each entrance a broad arch,  
 Whence many a deer, rustling his velvet coat,  
 Had issued, many a gipsy and her brood  
 Peered forth, then housed again—the floor yet grey  
 With ashes, and the sides, where roughest, hung  
 Loosely with locks of hair—I looked and saw  
 What, seen in such an hour by Sancho Panza,  
 Had given his honest countenance a breadth,  
 His cheeks a flush of pleasure and surprise  
 Unknown before, had chained him to the spot,  
 And thou, Sir Knight, hadst traversed hill and dale,

\* An allusion to the CASCATA DELLE MARMORE, a celebrated  
 fall of the VELINO near TERNI.

Squire-less.—Below and winding far away,  
 A narrow glade unfolded, such as Spring  
 Broiders with flowers, and, when the moon is high,  
 The hare delights to race in, scattering round  
 The silvery dews.\* Cedar and cypress threw  
 Singly their depth of shadow, chequering  
 The greensward, and, what grew in frequent tufts,  
 An underwood of myrtle, that by fits  
 Sent up a gale of fragrance. Through the midst,  
 Reflecting, as it ran, purple and gold,  
 A rain-bow's splendour (somewhere in the east  
 Rain-drops were falling fast) a rivulet  
 Sported as loth to go ; and on the bank  
 Stood (in the eyes of one, if not of both,  
 Worth all the rest and more) a sumpter-mule  
 Well-laden, while two menials as in haste  
 Drew from his ample panniers, ranging round  
 Viands and fruits on many a shining salver,  
 And plunging in the cool translucent wave  
 Flasks of delicious wine.—Anon a horn

\* This upper region, a country of dews and dewy lights, as described by VIRGIL and PLINY, and still, I believe, called *La Rosa*, is full of beautiful scenery. Who does not wish to follow the footsteps of CICERO there, to visit the Reatine Tempe and the Seven Waters?

Blew, through the champain bidding to the feast,  
Its jocund note to other ears addressed,  
Not ours ; and, slowly coming by a path,  
That, ere it issued from an ilex-grove,  
Was seen far inward, though along the glade  
Distinguished only by a fresher verdure,  
Peasants approached, one leading in a leash  
Beagles yet panting, one with various game  
In rich confusion slung, before, behind,  
Leveret and quail and pheasant. All announced  
The chase as over ; and ere long appeared,  
Their horses full of fire, champing the curb,  
For the white foam was dry upon the flank,  
Two in close converse, each in each delighting,  
Their plumage waving as instinct with life ;  
A Lady young and graceful, and a Youth,  
Yet younger, bearing on a falconer's glove,  
As in the golden, the romantic time,  
His falcon hooded. Like some spirit of air,  
Or fairy-vision, such as feigned of old,  
The Lady, while her courser pawed the ground,  
Alighted ; and her beauty, as she trod  
The enamelled bank, bruising nor herb nor flower,  
That place illumined. Ah, who should she be,

And with her brother, as when last we met,  
 (When the first lark had sung ere half was said,  
 And as she stood, bidding adieu, her voice,  
 So sweet it was, recalled me like a spell)  
 Who but Angelica?—That day we gave  
 To pleasure, and, unconscious of their flight,  
 Another and another ! hers a home  
 Dropt from the sky amid the wild and rude,  
 Loretto-like ; where all was as a dream,  
 A dream spun out of some Arabian tale  
 Read or related in a jasmine bower,  
 Some balmy eve. The rising moon we hailed,  
 Duly, devoutly, from a vestibule  
 Of many an arch, o'er-wrought and lavishly  
 With many a labyrinth of sylphs and flowers,  
 When RAPHAEL and his school from FLORENCE came,  
 Filling the land with splendour \*—nor less oft  
 Watched her, declining, from a silent dell,  
 Not silent once, what time in rivalry

\* Perhaps the most beautiful villa of that day was the VILLA MADAMA. It is now a ruin ; but enough remains of the plan and the grotesque-work to justify Vasari's account of it.

The *Pastor Fido*, if not the *Aminta*, used to be often represented there ; and a theatre, such as is here described, was to be seen in the gardens very lately.

GUARINI, waved their wizard-wands,  
 g the groves from Arcady, and lo,  
 rms appeared, murmuring melodious verse,\*  
 1, in their day, a sylvan theatre,  
 the seats, the stage a verdurous floor,  
 enery rock and shrub-wood, Nature's own;  
 the Architect.

ashion for ever reviving in such a climate. In the year  
*Nina* of Paesiello was performed in a small wood near





## MONTORIO.

GENEROUS, and ardent, and as romantic as he could be, MONTORIO was in his earliest youth, when, on a summer-evening not many years ago, he arrived at the Baths of \* \* \*. With a heavy heart, and with many a blessing on his head, he had set out on his travels at day-break. It was his first flight from home: but he was now to enter the world; and the moon was up and in the zenith, when he alighted at the Three Moors,\* a venerable house of vast dimensions, and anciently a palace of the Albertini family, whose arms were emblazoned on the walls.

Every window was full of light, and great was the stir, above and below; but his thoughts were on those he had left so lately; and retiring early to rest, and to a couch, the very first for which he had ever

\* I Tre Mauri.

exchanged his own, he was soon among them once more ; undisturbed in his sleep by the music that came at intervals from a pavilion in the garden, where some of the company had assembled to dance.

But, secluded as he was, he was not secure from intrusion ; and Fortune resolved on that night to play a frolic in his chamber, a frolic that was to determine the colour of his life. Boccaccio himself has not recorded a wilder ; nor would he, if he had known it, have left the story untold.

At the first glimmering of day he awaked ; and, looking round, he beheld—it could not be an illusion ; yet any thing so lovely, so angelical, he had never seen before—no, not even in his dreams—a Lady still younger than himself, and in the profoundest, the sweetest slumber by his side. But, while he gazed, she was gone, and through a door that had escaped his notice. Like a Zephyr she trod the floor with her dazzling and beautiful feet, and, while he gazed, she was gone. Yet still he gazed ; and, snatching up a bracelet which she had dropt in her flight, ‘ Then she is earthly ! ’ he cried. ‘ But whence could she come ? All innocence, all purity, she must have wandered in her sleep.’

When he arose, his anxious eyes sought her every where; but in vain. Many of the young and the gay were abroad, and moving as usual in the light of the morning; but, among them all, there was nothing like Her. Within or without, she was nowhere to be seen; and, at length, in his despair he resolved to address himself to his Hostess.

‘Who were my nearest neighbours in that turret?’

‘The Marchioness de \* \* \* \* and her two daughters, the Ladies Clara and Violetta; the youngest beautiful as the day!’

‘And where are they now?’

‘They are gone; but we cannot say whither. They set out soon after sun-rise.’

At a late hour they had left the pavilion, and had retired to their toilet-chamber, a chamber of oak richly carved, that had once been an oratory, and afterwards, what was no less essential to a house of that antiquity, a place of resort for two or three ghosts of the family. But, having long lost its sanctity, it had now lost its terrors; and, gloomy as its aspect was, Violetta was soon sitting there alone. ‘Go,’ said she to her sister, when her mother withdrew for the night, and her sister was preparing to

follow, 'Gó, Clara. I will not be long'—and down she sat to a chapter of the *Promessi Sposi*.\*

But she might well forget her promise, forgetting where she was. She was now under the wand of an enchanter; and she read and read till the clock struck three and the taper flickered in the socket. She started up as from a trance; she threw off her wreath of roses; she gathered her tresses into a net;† and snatching a last look in the mirror, her eye-lids heavy with sleep, and the light glimmering and dying, she opened a wrong door, a door that had been left unlocked; and, stealing along on tip-toe, (how often may Innocence wear the semblance of Guilt!) she lay down as by her sleeping sister; and instantly, almost before the pillow on which she reclined her head had done sinking, her sleep was as the sleep of childhood.

When morning came, a murmur strange to her ear alarmed her.—What could it be?—Where was she?—She looked not; she listened not; but like a fawn from the covert, up she sprung and was gone.

It was she then that he sought; it was she who, so

\* A Milanese story of the xviiith century, by Alessandro Manzoni.

† See the *Hecuba* of Euripides, v. 911, &c.

unconsciously, had taught him to love; and, night and day, he pursued her, till in the Cathedral of Perugia he discovered her at a solemn service, as she knelt between her mother and her sister among the rich and the poor.

From that hour did he endeavour to win her regard by every attention, every assiduity that Love could dictate; nor did he cease till he had won it and till she had consented to be his; but never did the secret escape from his lips; nor was it till some years afterwards that he said to her, on an anniversary of their nuptials, 'Violetta, it was a joyful day to me, a day from which I date the happiness of my life; but, if marriages are written in heaven,' and, as he spoke, he restored to her arm the bracelet which he had treasured up so long, 'how strange are the circumstances by which they are sometimes brought about; for, if You had not lost yourself, Violetta, I might never have found you.'

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## R O M E.

I AM in ROME ! Oft as the morning-ray  
Visits these eyes, waking at once I cry,  
Whence this excess of joy ? What has befallen me ?  
And from within a thrilling voice replies,  
Thou art in ROME ! A thousand busy thoughts  
Rush on my mind, a thousand images ;  
And I spring up as girt to run a race !

Thou art in ROME ! the City that so long  
Reigned absolute, the mistress of the world ;  
The mighty vision that the prophets saw,  
And trembled ; that from nothing, from the least,  
The lowliest village (What but here and there  
A reed-roofed cabin by the river-side ?)  
Grew into every thing ; and, year by year,  
Patiently, fearlessly, working her way  
O'er brook and field, o'er continent and sea,  
Not like the merchant with his merchandize,  
Or traveller with staff and scrip exploring,

But ever hand to hand and foot to foot,  
 Through nations numberless in battle-array,  
 Each behind each, each, when the other fell,  
 Up and in arms, at length subdued them All.

Thou art in ROME! the City, where the Gauls,  
 Entering at sun-rise through her open gates,  
 And, through her streets silent and desolate,  
 Marching to slay, thought they saw Gods, not men;  
 The City, that, by temperance, fortitude,  
 And love of glory, towered above the clouds,  
 Then fell—but, falling, kept the highest seat,  
 And in her loneliness, her pomp of woe,  
 Where now she dwells, withdrawn into the wild,  
 Still o'er the mind maintains, from age to age,  
 Her empire undiminished.—There, as though  
 Grandeur attracted Grandeur, are beheld  
 All things that strike, ennoble—from the depths  
 Of EGYPT, from the classic fields of GREECE,  
 Her groves, her temples—all things that inspire  
 Wonder, delight! Who would not say the Forms  
 Most perfect, most divine, had by consent  
 Flocked thither to abide eternally,  
 Within those silent chambers where they dwell,  
 In happy intercourse?—And I am there!

Ah, little thought I, when in school I sate,  
 A school-boy on his bench, at early dawn  
 Glowing with Roman story, I should live  
 To tread the APPIAN,\* once an avenue  
 Of monuments most glorious, palaces,  
 Their doors sealed up and silent as the night,  
 The dwellings of the illustrious dead—to turn  
 Toward TIBUR, and, beyond the City-gate,  
 Pour out my unpremeditated verse  
 Where on his mule I might have met so oft  
 HORACE himself†—or climb the PALATINE,  
 Dreaming of old EVANDER and his guest,  
 Dreaming and lost on that proud eminence,  
 Long while the seat of ROME, hereafter found  
 Less than enough (so monstrous was the brood  
 Engendered there, so Titan-like) to lodge

\* The street of the tombs in POMPEII may serve to give us some idea of the Via Appia, that Regina Viarum, in its splendour. It is perhaps the most striking vestige of antiquity that remains to us.

† And AUGUSTUS in his litter, coming at a still slower rate. He was borne along by slaves; and the gentle motion allowed him to read, write, and employ himself as in his cabinet. Though Tivoli is only sixteen miles from the City, he was always two nights on the road.—SÆTONTIUS.



One in his madness ; \* and inscribe my name,  
 My name and date, on some broad aloe-leaf,  
 That shoots and spreads within those very walls  
 Where VIRGIL read aloud his tale divine,  
 Where his voice faltered and a mother wept  
 Tears of delight ! †

But what the narrow space  
 Just underneath ? In many a heap the ground  
 Heaves, as if Ruin in a frantic mood  
 Had done his utmost. Here and there appears,  
 As left to show his handy-work not ours,  
 An idle column, a half-buried arch,  
 A wall of some great temple.—It was once,  
 And long, the centre of their Universe, ‡  
 The FORUM—whence a mandate, eagle-winged,  
 Went to the ends of the earth. Let us descend  
 Slowly. At every step much may be lost.  
 The very dust we tread, stirs as with life ;  
 And not a breath but from the ground sends up

\* Nero.

† At the words 'Tu Marcellus eris.' The story is so beautiful, that every reader must wish it to be true.

‡ From the golden pillar in the Forum the ways ran to the gates, and from the gates to the extremities of the Empire.

Something of human grandeur.

We are come,

Are now where once the mightiest spirits met  
In terrible conflict ; this, while ROME was free,  
The noblest theatre on this side Heaven !  
——Here the first BRUTUS stood, when o'er the corse  
Of her so chaste all mourned, and from his cloud  
Burst like a God. Here, holding up the knife  
That ran with blood, the blood of his own child,  
VIRGINIUS called down vengeance.—But whence spoke  
They who harangued the people ; turning now  
To the twelve tables,\* now with lifted hands  
To the Capitoline Jove, whose fulgent shape  
In the unclouded azure shone far off,  
And to the shepherd on the Alban mount  
Seemed like a star new-risen ? † Where were ranged  
In rough array as on their element,  
The beaks of those old galleys, destined still ‡

\* The laws of the twelve tables were inscribed on pillars of brass, and placed in the most conspicuous part of the Forum.—  
DION. HAL.

† 'Amplitudo tanta est, ut conspiciatur a Latiario Jove.'—  
C. PLIN.

‡ The Rostra.

To brave the brunt of war—at last to know  
 A calm far worse, a silence as in death?  
 All spiritless; from that disastrous hour  
 When he, the bravest, gentlest of them all,\*  
 Scorning the chains he could not hope to break,  
 Fell on his sword!

Along the Sacred Way †  
 Hither the triumph came, and, winding round  
 With acclamation, and the martial clang  
 Of instruments, and cars laden with spoil,  
 Stopped at the sacred stair that then appeared,  
 Then thro' the darkness broke, ample, star-bright,  
 As tho' it led to heaven. 'Twas night; but now  
 A thousand torches, turning night to day ‡,  
 Blazed, and the victor, springing from his seat,  
 Went up and, kneeling as in fervent prayer,

\* Marcus Junius Brutus.

† It was in the Via Sacra that Horace, when musing along as usual, was so cruelly assailed; and how well has he described an animal that preys on its kind.—It was there also that Cicero was assailed; but he bore his sufferings with less composure, as well indeed he might; taking refuge in the vestibule of the nearest house. *Ad Att.* iv. 3.

‡ An allusion to Cæsar in his Gallic triumph. “*Adscendit Capitolium ad lumina,*” &c.—SÆTONTIUS.

Entered the Capitol. But what are they  
 Who at the foot withdraw, a mournful train  
 In fetters? And who, yet incredulous,  
 Now gazing wildly round, now on his sons,  
 On those so young, well-pleased with all they see,\*  
 Staggers along, the last?—They are the fallen,  
 Those who were spared to grace the chariot-wheels;  
 And there they parted, where the road divides,  
 The victor and the vanquished—there withdrew;  
 He to the festal board, and they to die.

Well might the great, the mighty of the world,  
 They who were wont to fare deliciously  
 And war but for a kingdom more or less,  
 Shrink back nor from their thrones endure to look,  
 To think that way! Well might they in their pomp  
 Humble themselves, and kneel and supplicate  
 To be delivered from a dream like this!

Here CINCINNATUS passed, his plough the while  
 Left in the furrow; and how many more,  
 Whose laurels fade not, who still walk the earth,

\* In the triumph of Æmilius, nothing affected the Roman people like the children of Perseus. Many wept; nor could any thing else attract notice, till they were gone by.

Consuls, Dictators, still in Curule state  
 Sit and decide; and, as of old in ROMÆ,  
 Name but their names, set every heart on fire!

Here, in his bonds, he whom the phalanx saved not,\*  
 The last on PHILIP's throne; and the Numidian†,  
 So soon to say, stript of his cumbrous robe,  
 Stript to the skin, and in his nakedness  
 Thrust under-ground, 'How cold this bath of yours!'  
 And thy proud queen, PALMYRA, thro' the sands‡  
 Pursued, o'ertaken on her dromedary;  
 Whose temples, palaces, a wondrous dream  
 That passes not away, for many a league  
 Illumine yet the desert. Some invoked  
 Death and escaped; the Egyptian, when her asp  
 Came from his covert under the green leaf;§  
 And HANNIBAL himself; and she who said,  
 Taking the fatal cup between her hands,||  
 'Tell him I would it had come yesterday;  
 For then it had not been his nuptial gift.'

Now all is changed; and here, as in the wild,

\* Perseus. † Jugurtha. ‡ Zenobia. § Cleopatra.

|| Sophonisba. The story of the marriage and the poison is well-known to every reader.

day is silent, dreary as the night ;  
 the stirring, save the herdsman and his herd,  
 age alike ; or they that would explore,  
 cuss and learnedly ; or they that come,  
 and there are many who have crossed the earth)  
 at they may give the hours to meditation,  
 and wander, often saying to themselves,  
 this was the ROMAN FORUM !'



## A FUNERAL.

‘WHENCE this delay?’—‘Along the crowded street  
A Funeral comes, and with unusual pomp.’  
So I withdrew a little and stood still,  
While it went by. ‘She died as she deserved,’  
Said an Abatè, gathering up his cloak,  
And with a shrug retreating as the tide  
Flowed more and more.—‘But she was beautiful!’  
Replied a soldier of the Pontiff’s guard.  
‘And innocent as beautiful!’ exclaimed  
A Matron sitting in her stall, hung round  
With garlands, holy pictures, and what not?  
Her Alban grapes and Tusculan figs displayed  
In rich profusion. From her heart she spoke;  
And I accosted her to hear her story.  
‘The stab,’ she cried, ‘was given in jealousy;  
But never fled a purer spirit to heaven,  
As thou wilt say, or much my mind misleads,  
When thou hast seen her face. Last night at dusk,

When on her way from vespers—None were near,  
 None save her serving-boy who knelt and wept,  
 But what could tears avail him, when she fell—  
 Last night at dusk, the clock then striking nine,  
 Just by the fountain—that before the church,  
 The church she always used, St. Isidore's—  
 Alas, I knew her from her earliest youth,  
 That excellent lady. Ever would she say,  
 Good even, as she passed, and with a voice  
 Gentle as theirs in heaven !'—But now by fits  
 A dull and dismal noise assailed the ear,  
 A wail, a chant, louder and louder yet ;  
 And now a strange fantastic troop appeared !  
 Thronging, they came—as from the shades below ;  
 All of a ghostly white ! ' O say,' I cried,  
 ' Do not the living here bury the dead ?  
 Do Spirits come and fetch them ? What are these,  
 That seem not of this World, and mock the Day ;  
 Each with a burning taper in his hand ?'—  
 ' It is an ancient Brotherhood thou seest.  
 Such their apparel. Through the long, long line,  
 Look where thou wilt, no likeness of a man ;  
 The living masked, the dead alone uncovered.  
 But mark'—And, lying on her funeral-couch,



Like one asleep, her eyelids closed, her hands  
 Folded together on her modest breast,  
 As 'twere her nightly posture, through the crowd  
 She came at last—and richly, gaily clad,  
 As for a birth-day feast ! But breathes she not ?  
 A glow is on her cheek—and her lips move !  
 And now a smile is there—how heavenly sweet !  
 ‘ Oh no ! ’ replied the Dame, wiping her tears,  
 But with an accent less of grief than anger,  
 ‘ No, she will never, never wake again ! ’

Death, when we meet the Spectre in our walks,  
 As we did yesterday and shall to-morrow,  
 Soon grows familiar—like most other things,  
 Seen, not observed ; but in a foreign clime,  
 Changing his shape to something new and strange,  
 ( And through the world he changes as in sport,  
 Affect he greatness or humility )  
 Knocks at the heart. His form and fashion here  
 To me, I do confess, reflect a gloom,  
 A sadness round ; yet one I would not lose ;  
 Being in unison with all things else  
 In this, this land of shadows, where we live  
 More in past time than present, where the ground,  
 League beyond league, like one great cemetery,

Is covered o'er with mouldering monuments ;  
 And, let the living wander where they will,  
 They cannot leave the footsteps of the dead.

Oft, where the burial-rite follows so fast  
 The agony, oft coming, nor from far,  
 Must a fond father meet his darling child,  
 (Him who at parting climbed his knees and clung)  
 Clay-cold and wan, and to the bearers cry,  
 ' Stand, I conjure ye ! '

Seen thus destitute,  
 What are the greatest ? They must speak beyond  
 A thousand homilies. When RAPHAEL went,  
 His heavenly face the mirror of his mind,  
 His mind a temple for all lovely things  
 To flock to and inhabit—when He went,  
 Wrapt in his sable cloak, the cloak he wore,  
 To sleep beneath the venerable Dome,\*  
 By those attended, who in life had loved,  
 Had worshipped, following in his steps to Fame,  
 ('Twas on an April-day, when Nature smiles)  
 All Rome was there. But, ere the march began,  
 Ere to receive their charge the bearers came,  
 Who had not sought him ? And when all beheld

The Pantheon.

Him, where he lay, how changed from yesterday,  
 Him in that hour cut off, and at his head  
 His last great work ; \* when, entering in, they looked  
 Now on the dead, then on that master-piece,  
 Now on his face, lifeless and colourless,  
 Then on those forms divine that lived and breathed,  
 And would live on for ages—all were moved ;  
 And sighs burst forth, and loudest lamentations.

\* The Transfiguration ; ‘ la quale opera, nel vedere il corpo morto, e quella viva, faceva scoppiare l’anima di dolore à ogni uno che quivi guardava.’—VASARI.



## NATIONAL PREJUDICES.

‘ANOTHER Assassination! This venerable City,’ I exclaimed, ‘what is it, but as it began, a nest of robbers and murderers? We must away at sun-rise, Luigi.’—But before sun-rise I had reflected a little, and in the soberest prose. My indignation was gone; and, when Luigi undrew my curtain, crying, ‘Up, Signor, up! The horses are at the gate.’ ‘Luigi,’ I replied, ‘if thou lovest me, draw the curtain.’\*

It would lessen very much the severity with which men judge of each other, if they would but trace effects to their causes, and observe the progress of things in the moral as accurately as in the physical world. When we condemn millions in the mass as vindictive and sanguinary, we should remember that wherever Justice is ill-administered, the injured will redress themselves. Robbery provokes to robbery;

\* A dialogue, which is said to have passed many years ago at Lyons (*Mem. de Grammont*. i. 3.) and which may still be heard in almost every hôtellerie at day-break.

murder to assassination. Resentments become hereditary ; and what began in disorder, ends as if all Hell had broke loose.

Laws create a habit of self-restraint, not only by the influence of fear, but by regulating in its exercise the passion of revenge. If they overawe the bad by the prospect of a punishment certain and well-defined, they console the injured by the infliction of that punishment ; and, as the infliction is a public act, it excites and entails no enmity. The laws are offended ; and the community for its own sake pursues and overtakes the offender ; often without the concurrence of the sufferer, sometimes against his wishes.\*

Now those who were not born, like ourselves, to such advantages, we should surely rather pity than hate ; and, when at length they venture to turn against their rulers, † we should lament, not wonder at their

\* How noble is that burst of eloquence in Hooker ! “ Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage ; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power.”

† As the descendants of an illustrious people have lately done.

They know their strength and know that to be free,  
They have but to deserve it.

excesses; remembering that nations are naturally patient and long-suffering, and seldom rise in rebellion till they are so degraded by a bad government as to be almost incapable of a good one.

‘Hate them, perhaps,’ you may say, ‘we should not; but despise them we must, if enslaved, like the people of *ROME*, in mind as well as body; if their religion be a gross and barbarous superstition.’—I respect knowledge; but I do not despise ignorance. They think only as their fathers thought, worship as they worshipped. They do no more; and, if ours had not burst their bondage, braving imprisonment and death, might not we at this very moment have been exhibiting, in our streets and our churches, the same processions, ceremonials, and mortifications?

Nor should we require from those who are in an earlier stage of society, what belongs to a later. They are only where we once were; and why hold them in derision? It is their business to cultivate the inferior arts before they think of the more refined; and in many of the last what are we as a nation, when compared to others that have passed away? Unfortunately it is too much the practice of governments to nurse and keep alive in the governed their

national prejudices. It withdraws their attention from what is passing at home, and makes them better tools in the hands of Ambition. Hence next-door neighbours are held up to us from our childhood as *natural enemies*; and we are urged on like curs to worry each other.\*

In like manner we should learn to be just to individuals. Who can say, 'In such circumstances I should have done otherwise?' Who, did he but reflect by what slow gradations, often by how many strange concurrences, we are led astray; with how much reluctance, how much agony, how many efforts to escape, how many self-accusations, how many sighs, how many tears—Who, did he but reflect for a moment, would have the heart to cast a stone? Happily these things are known to Him, from whom no secrets are

\* Candour, generosity and justice, how rare are they in the world; and how much is to be deplored the want of them! When a minister in our parliament consents at last to a measure, which, for many reasons perhaps existing no longer, he had before refused to adopt, there should be no exultation as over the fallen, no taunt, no jeer.' How often may the resistance be continued lest an enemy should triumph, and the result of conviction be received as a symptom of fear!

hidden ; and let us rest in the assurance that His judgments are not as ours are.\*

\* Are we not also unjust to ourselves ; and are not the best among us the most so ? Many a good deed is done by us and forgotten. Our benevolent feelings are indulged, and we think no more of it. But is it so when we err ? And when we wrong another and cannot redress the wrong, where are we then ?—Yet so it is and so no doubt it should be, to urge us on without ceasing, in this place of trial and discipline,

From good to better and to better still.





## THE CAMPAGNA OF ROME.

HAVE none appeared as tillers of the ground,  
 None since They went—as though it still were theirs,  
 And they might come and claim their own again?  
 Was the last plough a Roman's?

From this Seat,\*

Sacred for ages, whence, as VIRGIL sings,  
 The Queen of Heaven, alighting from the sky,  
 Looked down and saw the armies in array,†  
 Let us contemplate; and, where dreams from Jove  
 Descended on the sleeper, where perhaps  
 Some inspirations may be lingering still,  
 Some glimmerings of the future or the past,  
 Let us await their influence; silently  
 Revolving, as we rest on the green turf,

\* Mons Albanus, now called Monte Cavo. On the summit stood for many centuries the temple of Jupiter Latiaris. "Tuque ex tuo edito monte Latiaris, sancte Jupiter," &c.—CICERO.

† Æneid, xii. 134.

The changes from that hour when He from TROY  
 Came up the TIBER; when refulgent shields,  
 No strangers to the iron-hail of war,  
 Streamed far and wide, and dashing oars were heard  
 Among those woods where Silvia's stag was lying,  
 His antlers gay with flowers; among those woods  
 Where by the Moon, that saw and yet withdrew not,  
 Two were so soon to wander and be slain,\*  
 Two lovely in their lives, nor in their death  
 Divided.

Then, and hence to be discerned,  
 How many realms, pastoral and warlike, lay  
 Along this plain, each with its schemes of power,  
 Its little rivalships! † What various turns  
 Of fortune there; what moving accidents  
 From ambushade and open violence!  
 Mingling, the sounds came up; and hence how oft  
 We might have caught among the trees below,  
 Glittering with helm and shield, the men of TIBUR; ‡  
 Or in Greek vesture, Greek their origin,

\* Nisus and Euryalus. "La scène des six derniers livres de Virgile ne comprend qu'une lieue de terrain."—BONSTETTEN.

† Forty-seven, according to Dionys. Halicar. I. i.

‡ Tivoli.

Some embassy, ascending to PRÆNESTE ;\*  
 How oft descried, without thy gates, ARICIA,†  
 Entering the solemn grove for sacrifice,  
 Senate and People !—Each a busy hive,  
 Glowing with life !

But all ere long are lost  
 In one. We look, and where the river rolls  
 Southward its shining labyrinth, in her strength  
 A City, girt with battlements and towers,  
 On seven small hills is rising. Round about,  
 At rural work, the Citizens are seen,  
 None unemployed ; the noblest of them all  
 Binding their sheaves or on their threshing-floors,  
 As though they had not conquered. Every where  
 Some trace of valour or heroic toil !  
 Here is the sacred field of the HORATII.‡  
 There are the QUINTIAN meadows.§ Here the Hill ||  
 How holy, where a generous people, twice,  
 Twice going forth, in terrible anger sate  
 Armed; and, their wrongs redressed, at once gave way,

\* Palestrina.

† La Riccia.

‡ “ Horatiorum quæ viret sacer campus.”—MART.

§ “ Quæ prata Quintia vocantur.”—LIVY.

|| Mons Sacer.

Helmet and shield, and sword and spear thrown down,  
 And every hand uplifted, every heart  
 Poured out in thanks to heaven.

Once again

We look ; and lo, the sea is white with sails  
 Innumerable, wafting to the shore  
 Treasures untold ; the vale, the promontories,  
 A dream of glory ; temples, palaces,  
 Called up as by enchantment ; aqueducts  
 Among the groves and glades rolling along  
 Rivers, on many an arch high over-head ;  
 And in the centre, like a burning sun,  
 The Imperial City ! They have now subdued  
 All nations. But where they who led them forth ;  
 Who, when at length released by victory,  
 (Buckler and spear hung up—but not to rust)  
 Held poverty no evil, no reproach,  
 Living on little with a cheerful mind,  
 The DECII, the FABRICII ? Where the spade,  
 And reaping-hook, among their household-things  
 Duly transmitted ? In the hands of men  
 Made captive ; while the master and his guests,  
 Reclining, quaff in gold, and roses swim,  
 Summer and winter, through the circling year,

On their Falernian—in the hands of men  
 Dragged into slavery with how many more  
 Spared but to die, a public spectacle,  
 In combat with each other, and required  
 To fall with grace, with dignity—to sink  
 While life is gushing, and the plaudits ring  
 Faint and yet fainter on their failing ear,  
 As models for the sculptor.

But their days,  
 Their hours are numbered. Hark, a yell, a shriek,  
 A barbarous out-cry, loud and louder yet,  
 That echoes from the mountains to the sea !  
 And mark, beneath us, like a bursting cloud,  
 The battle moving onward ! Had they slain  
 All, that the Earth should from her womb bring forth  
 New nations to destroy them ? From the depth  
 Of forests, from what none had dared explore,  
 Regions of thrilling ice, as though in ice  
 Engendered, multiplied, they pour along,  
 Shaggy and huge ! Host after host, they come ;  
 The Goth, the Vandal ; and again the Goth !

Once more we look, and all is still as night,  
 All desolate ! Groves, temples, palaces,  
 Swept from the sight ; and nothing visible,


Amid the sulphurous vapours that exhale  
As from a land accurst, save here and there  
An empty tomb, a fragment like the limb  
Of some dismembered giant. In the midst  
A City stands, her domes and turrets crowned  
With many a cross ; but they, that issue forth,  
Wander like strangers who had built among  
The mighty ruins, silent, spiritless ;  
And on the road, where once we might have met  
CÆSAR and CATO and men more than kings,  
We meet, none else, the pilgrim and the beggar.



## THE ROMAN PONTIFFS.

THOSE ancient men, what were they, who achieved  
A sway beyond the greatest conquerors ;  
Setting their feet upon the necks of kings,  
And, through the world, subduing, chaining down  
The free, immortal spirit ? Were they not  
Mighty magicians ? Theirs a wondrous spell,  
Where true and false were with infernal art  
Close-interwoven ; where together met  
Blessings and curses, threats and promises ;  
And with the terrors of Futurity  
Mingled whate'er enchants and fascinates,  
Music and painting, sculpture, rhetoric,  
And dazzling light and darkness visible,\*  
And architectural pomp, such as none else !

\* Whoever has entered the church of St. Peter's or the Pauline chapel, during the Exposition of the Holy Sacrament there, will not soon forget the blaze of the altar or the dark circle of worshippers kneeling in silence before it.



What in his day the SYRACUSAN sought,  
 Another world to plant his engines on,  
 They had ; and, having it, like gods not men  
 Moved this world at their pleasure.\* Ere they came,  
 Their shadows, stretching far and wide, were known ;  
 And Two, that looked beyond the visible sphere,  
 Gave notice of their coming—he who saw  
 The Apocalypse ; and he of elder time,  
 Who in an awful vision of the night  
 Saw the Four Kingdoms. Distant as they were,  
 Those holy men, well might they faint with fear ! †

\* An allusion to the saying of ARCHIMEDES, ‘Give me a place to stand upon, and I will move the earth.’

† An allusion to the Prophecies concerning ANTICHRIST. See the interpretations of Mede, Newton, Clarke, &c. ; not to mention those of Dante and Petrarch.



## CAIUS CESTIUS.

WHEN I am inclined to be serious, I love to wander up and down before the tomb of CAIUS CESTIUS. The Protestant burial-ground is there ; and most of the little monuments are erected to the young ; young men of promise, cut off when on their travels, full of enthusiasm, full of enjoyment ; brides, in the bloom of their beauty, on their first journey ; or children borne from home in search of health. This stone was placed by his fellow-travellers, young as himself, who will return to the house of his parents without him ; that, by a husband or a father, now in his native country. His heart is buried in that grave.

It is a quiet and sheltered nook, covered in the winter with violets ; and the Pyramid, that overshadows it, gives it a classical and singularly solemn air. You feel an interest there, a sympathy you were not prepared for. You are yourself in a foreign land ; and they are for the most part your country-

men. They call upon you in your mother-tongue—in English—in words unknown to a native, known only to yourself: and the tomb of CESTIUS, that old majestic pile, has this also in common with them. It is itself a stranger; among strangers. It has stood there till the language spoken round about it has changed; and the shepherd, born at the foot, can read its inscription no longer.



## THE NUN.

'Tis over; and her lovely cheek is now  
On her hard pillow—there, alas, to be  
Nightly, through many and many a dreary hour,  
Wan, often wet with tears, and (ere at length  
Her place is empty, and another comes)  
In anguish, in the ghastliness of death ;  
Hers never more to leave those mournful walls,  
Even on her bier.

'Tis over ; and the rite,  
With all its pomp and harmony, is now  
Floating before her. She arose at home,  
To be the show, the idol of the day ;  
Her vesture gorgeous, and her starry head—  
No rocket, bursting in the midnight-sky,  
So dazzling. When to-morrow she awakes,  
She will awake as though she still was there,  
Still in her father's house ; and lo, a cell  
Narrow and dark, nought thro' the gloom discerned,

Nought save the crucifix, the rosary,  
 And the grey habit lying by to shroud  
 Her beauty and grace.

When on her knees she fell,  
 Entering the solemn place of consecration,  
 And from the latticed gallery came a chant  
 Of psalms, most saint-like, most angelical,  
 Verse after verse sung out how holily,  
 The strain returning, and still, still returning,  
 Methought it acted like a spell upon her,  
 And she was casting off her earthly dross ;  
 Yet was it sad as sweet, and, ere it closed,  
 Came like a dirge. When her fair head was shorn,  
 And the long tresses in her hands were laid,  
 That she might fling them from her, saying, ' Thus,  
 Thus I renounce the world and worldly things ! '\*  
 When, as she stood, her bridal ornaments  
 Were, one by one, removed, even to the last,  
 That she might say, flinging them from her, ' Thus,

\* It was at such a moment, when contemplating the young and the beautiful, that Tasso conceived his sonnets, beginning ' Vergine pia,' and ' Vergine bella.' Those to whom he addressed them, have long been forgotten ; though they were as much perhaps to be loved, and as much also to be pitied.

Thus I renounce the world !' when all was changed,  
 And, as a nun, in homeliest guise she knelt,  
 Distinguished only by the crown she wore,  
 Her crown of lilies as the spouse of Christ,  
 Well might her strength forsake her, and her knees  
 Fail in that hour ! Well might the holy man,  
 He, at whose feet she knelt, give as by stealth  
 ('Twas in her utmost need ; nor, while she lives,\*  
 Will it go from her, fleeting as it was)  
 That faint but fatherly smile, that smile of love  
 And pity !

Like a dream the whole is fled ;  
 And they, that came in idleness to gaze  
 Upon the victim dressed for sacrifice,  
 Are mingling in the world ; thou in thy cell  
 Forgot, TERESA. Yet, among them all,  
 None were so formed to love and to be loved,  
 None to delight, adorn ; and on thee now  
 A curtain, blacker than the night, is dropped  
 For ever ! In thy gentle bosom sleep

\* Her back was at that time turned to the people ; but in his countenance might be read all that was passing. The Cardinal, who officiated, was a venerable old man, evidently unused to the service and much affected by it.

Feelings, affections, destined now to die,  
 To wither like the blossom in the bud,  
 Those of a wife, a mother ; leaving there  
 A cheerless void, a chill as of the grave,  
 A languor and a lethargy of soul,  
 Death-like, and gathering more and more, till Death  
 Comes to release thee. Ah, what now to thee,  
 What now to thee the treasure of thy Youth ?  
 As nothing !

But thou canst not yet reflect  
 Calmly ; so many things, strange and perverse,  
 That meet, recoil, and go but to return,  
 The monstrous birth of one eventful day,  
 Troubling thy spirit—from the first at dawn,  
 The rich arraying for the nuptial feast,  
 To the black pall, the requiem. All in turn  
 Revisit thee, and round thy lowly bed  
 Hover, uncalled. Thy young and innocent heart,  
 How is it beating ? Has it no regrets ?  
 Discoverest thou no weakness lurking there ?  
 But thine exhausted frame has sunk to rest.  
 Peace to thy slumbers !



## THE FIRE-FLY.

THERE is an Insect, that, when Evening comes,  
 Small though he be and scarce distinguishable,  
 Like Evening clad in soberest livery,  
 Unsheaths his wings \* and thro' the woods and glades  
 Scatters a marvellous splendour. On he wheels,  
 Blazing by fits as from excess of joy, †  
 Each gush of light a gush of ecstasy ;  
 Nor unaccompanied ; thousands that fling  
 A radiance all their own, not of the day,  
 Thousands as bright as he, from dusk till dawn,  
 Soaring, descending.

In the mother's lap

Well may the child put forth his little hands,

\* He is of the beetle-tribe.

† “ For, in that upper clime, effulgence comes  
 Of gladness.”—*Cary's Dante*.

Singing the nursery-song he learnt so soon ; \*  
 And the young nymph, preparing for the dance  
 By brook or fountain-side, in many a braid  
 Wreathing her golden hair, well may she cry,  
 ‘ Come hither ; and the shepherds, gathering round,  
 Shall say, Floretta emulates the Night,  
 Spangling her head with stars.’

Oft have I met

This shining race, when in the TUSCULAN groves  
 My path no longer glimmered ; oft among  
 Those trees, religious once and always green,  
 That yet dream out their stories of old ROME  
 Over the ALBAN lake ; oft met and hailed,  
 Where the precipitate ANIO thunders down,  
 And through the surging mist a Poet’s house  
 (So some aver, and who would not believe ?) †

\* There is a song to the *lucciola* in every dialect of Italy ; as for instance in the Genoese.

“ Cabela, vegni a baso ;  
 Ti dajo un cuge de lette.”

The Roman is in a higher strain.

“ Bella regina,” &c.

† I did not tell you that just below the first fall, on the side of the rock, and hanging over that torrent, are little ruins



*Reveries* walk——Yet cannot I forget  
 Him, who rejoiced me in those walks at eve,\*  
 My earliest, pleasantest ; who dwells unseen,  
 And in our northern clime, when all is still,  
 Nightly keeps watch, nightly in bush or brake  
 His lonely lamp rekindling. Unlike theirs,  
 His, if less dazzling, through the darkness knows  
 No intermission ; sending forth its ray  
 'Through the green leaves, a ray serene and clear  
 As Virtue's own.

which they show you for Horace's house, a curious situation to observe the

' *Præceps Anio, et Tiburni lucus, et uda  
 Mobilibus pomaria rivis.*' GRAY's *Letters*.

\* The glow-worm.

## FOREIGN TRAVEL.

IT was in a splenetic humour that I sat me down to my scanty fare at TERRACINA ; and how long I should have contemplated the lean thrushes in array before me, I cannot say, if a cloud of smoke, that drew the tears into my eyes, had not burst from the green and leafy boughs on the hearth-stone. ‘Why,’ I exclaimed, starting up from the table, ‘why did I leave my own chimney-corner?—But am I not on the road to BRUNDISIUM? And are not these the very calamities that befel HORACE and VIRGIL, and MÆCENAS, and PLOTIUS, and VARIUS? HORACE laughed at them—Then why should not I? HORACE resolved to turn them to account; and VIRGIL—cannot we hear him observing, that to remember them will, by and by, be a pleasure?’ My soliloquy reconciled me at once to my fate ; and when for the twentieth time I had looked through the window on a sea sparkling with innumerable brilliants, a sea on

which the heroes of the *Odyssey* and the *Æneid* had sailed, I sat down as to a splendid banquet. My thrushes had the flavour of ortolans; and I ate with an appetite I had not known before. ‘Who,’ I cried, as I poured out my last glass of Falernian,\* (for Falernian it was said to be, and in my eyes it ran bright and clear as a topaz-stone) ‘Who would remain at home, could he do otherwise? Who would submit to tread that dull, but daily round; his hours forgotten as soon as spent?’ and, opening my journal-book and dipping my pen in my ink-horn, I determined, as far as I could, to justify myself and my countrymen in wandering over the face of the earth. ‘It may serve me,’ said I, ‘as a remedy in some future fit of the spleen.’

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Ours is a nation of travellers;† and no wonder, when the elements, air, water, and fire, attend at our bidding, to transport us from shore to shore; when

\* We were now within a few hours of the *Campania Felix*. On the colour and flavour of Falernian consult Galen and Dioscorides.

† As indeed it always was, contributing those of every

the ship rushes into the deep, her track the foam as of some mighty torrent ; and, in three hours or less, we stand gazing and gazed at among a foreign people. None want an excuse. If rich, they go to enjoy ; if poor, to retrench ; if sick, to recover ; if studious, to learn ; if learned, to relax from their studies. But whatever they may say and whatever they may believe, they go for the most part on the same errand ; nor will those who reflect, think that errand an idle one.

Almost all men are over-anxious. No sooner do they enter the world, than they lose that taste for natural and simple pleasures, so remarkable in early life. Every hour do they ask themselves what progress they have made in the pursuit of wealth or honour ; and on they go as their fathers went before them, till, weary and sick at heart, they look back

degree, from a *milord* with his suite to him whose only attendant is his shadow. Coryate in 1608 performed his journey on foot ; and, returning, hung up his shoes in his village-church as an *ex-voto*. Goldsmith, a century and a half afterwards, followed in nearly the same path ; playing a tune on his flute to procure admittance, whenever he approached a cottage at night-fall.

with a sigh of regret to the golden time of their childhood.

Now travel, and foreign travel more particularly, restores to us in a great degree what we have lost. When the anchor is heaved, we double down the lead; and for a while at least all effort is over. The old cares are left clustering round the old objects; and at every step, as we proceed, the slightest circumstance amuses and interests. All is new and strange.\* We surrender ourselves, and feel once again as children. Like them, we enjoy eagerly; like them, when we fret, we fret only for the moment; and here indeed the resemblance is very remarkable; for, if a journey has its pains as well as its pleasures (and there is nothing unmixed in this world) the pains are no sooner over than they are forgotten, while the pleasures live long in the memory.

\* We cross a narrow sea; we land on a shore which we have contemplated from our own; and we awake, as it were, in another planet. The very child that lisps there, lisps in words which we have yet to learn.

Nor is it less interesting, if less striking, to observe the gradations in language, and feature, and character, as we travel on from kingdom to kingdom. The French peasant becomes more and more an Italian as we approach Italy, and a Spaniard as we approach Spain.

Nor is it surely without another advantage. If life be short, not so to many of us are its days and its hours. When the blood slumbers in the veins, how often do we wish that the earth would turn faster on its axis, that the sun would rise and set before it does; and, to escape from the weight of time, how many follies, how many crimes are committed! Men rush on danger, and even on death. Intrigue, play, foreign and domestic broil, such are their resources; and, when these things fail, they destroy themselves.

Now in travelling we multiply events, and innocently. We set out, as it were, on our adventures; and many are those that occur to us, morning, noon, and night. The day we come to a place which we have long heard and read of, and in ITALY we do so continually, it is an era in our lives; and from that moment the very name calls up a picture. How delightfully too does the knowledge flow in upon us, and how fast! \* Would he who sat in a corner of his library, poring over books and maps, learn more or so

\* To judge at once of a nation, we have only to throw our eyes on the markets and the fields. If the markets are well-supplied, the fields well-cultivated, all is right. If otherwise, we may say, and say truly, these people are barbarous or oppressed.

much in the time as he who, with his eyes and his heart open, is receiving impressions all day long from the things themselves ?\* How accurately do they arrange themselves in our memory, towns, rivers, mountains; and in what living colours do we recall the dresses, manners, and customs of the people! Our sight is the noblest of all our senses. 'It fills the mind with most ideas, converses with its objects at the greatest distance, and continues longest in action without being tired.' Our sight is on the alert when we travel; and its exercise is then so delightful that we forget the profit in the pleasure.

Like a river, that gathers, that refines as it runs, like a spring that takes its course through some rich vein of mineral, we improve and imperceptibly—nor in the head only, but in the heart. Our prejudices leave us, one by one. Seas and mountains are no longer our boundaries. We learn to love, and esteem, and admire beyond them. Our benevolence extends itself with our knowledge. And must we not return better citizens than we went? For the more we

\* Assuredly not, if the last has laid a proper foundation. Knowledge makes knowledge as money makes money, nor ever perhaps so fast as on a journey.

become acquainted with the institutions of other countries, the more highly must we value our own.

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I threw down my pen in triumph. 'The question,' said I, 'is set to rest for ever. And yet—'

'And yet—' I must still say.\* The WISEST OF MEN seldom went out of the walls of ATHENS; and for that worst of evils, that sickness of the soul, to which we are most liable when most at our ease, is there not after all a surer and yet pleasanter remedy, a remedy for which we have only to cross the threshold? A PIEDMONTESE nobleman, into whose company I fell at TURIN, had not long before experienced its efficacy; and his story he told me without reserve.

'I was weary of life,' said he, 'and, after a day, such as few have known and none would wish to remember, was hurrying along the street to the river, when I felt a sudden check. I turned and beheld a little boy, who had caught the skirt of my cloak in

\* For that knowledge, indeed, which is the most precious, we have not far to go; and how often is it to be found where least it is looked for?—'I have learned more,' said a dying man on the scaffold, 'in one little dark corner of yonder tower than by any travel in so many places as I have seen.'—HOLINSHED.



his anxiety to solicit my notice. His look and manner were irresistible. Not less so was the lesson he had learnt. "There are six of us, and we are dying for want of food."—"Why should I not," said I to myself, "relieve this wretched family? I have the means; and it will not delay me many minutes. But what, if it does?" The scene of misery he conducted me to, I cannot describe. I threw them my purse; and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes . . it went as a cordial to my heart. "I will call again to-morrow," I cried. "Fool that I was, to think of leaving a world, where such pleasure was to be had, and so cheaply!"



## THE FOUNTAIN.

It was a well  
 Of whitest marble, white as from the quarry ;  
 And richly wrought with many a high relief,  
 Greek sculpture—in some earlier day perhaps  
 A tomb, and honoured with a hero's ashes.  
 The water from the rock filled and o'erflowed ;  
 Then dashed away, playing the prodigal,  
 And soon was lost—stealing unseen, unheard,  
 Thro' the long grass, and round the twisted roots  
 Of aged trees ; discovering where it ran  
 By the fresh verdure. Overcome with heat,  
 I threw me down ; admiring, as I lay,  
 That shady nook, a singing-place for birds,  
 That grove so intricate, so full of flowers,  
 More than enough to please a child a-Maying.

The sun had set, a distant convent-bell  
 Ringing the *Angelus* ; and now approached  
 The hour for stir and village-gossip there,  
 The hour REBEKAH came, when from the well

She drew with such alacrity to serve  
 The stranger and his camels. Soon I heard  
 Footsteps ; and lo, descending by a path  
 Trodden for ages, many a nymph appeared,  
 Appeared and vanished, bearing on her head  
 Her earthen pitcher. It called up the day  
 ULYSSES landed there ; and long I gazed,  
 Like one awaking in a distant time.\*

At length there came the loveliest of them all,  
 Her little brother dancing down before her ;  
 And ever as he spoke, which he did ever,  
 Turning and looking up in warmth of heart  
 And brotherly affection. Stopping there,  
 She joined her rosy hands, and, filling them  
 With the pure element, gave him to drink ;  
 And, while he quenched his thirst, standing on tiptoe,  
 Looked down upon him with a sister's smile,  
 Nor stirred till he had done, fixed as a statue.

Then hadst thou seen them as they stood, CANOVA,  
 Thou hadst endowed them with immortal youth ;  
 And they had evermore lived undivided,  
 Winning all hearts—of all thy works the fairest.

\* The place here described is near Mola di Gaëta in the kingdom of Naples.

## BANDITTI.

'Tis a wild life, fearful and full of change,  
 The mountain-robber's. On the watch he lies,  
 Levelling his carbine at the passenger;  
 And, when his work is done, he dares not sleep.

Time was, the trade was nobler, if not honest;  
 When they that robbed, were men of better faith\*  
 Than kings or pontiffs; when, such reverence  
 The Poet drew among the woods and wilds,  
 A voice was heard, that never bade to spare,†  
 Crying aloud, 'Hence to the distant hills!

\* Alluding to Alfonso Piccolomini. "Stupiva ciascuno ehè, mentre un bandito osservava rigorosamente la sua parola, il Papa non avesse ribrezzo di mancare alla propria."—GALLUZZI, ii. 364. He was hanged at Florence, March 16, 1591.

† Tasso was returning from Naples to Rome, and had arrived at Mola Di Gaëta, when he received this tribute of respect. The captain of the troop was Marco di Sciarra. See MANZO, *Vita del Tasso*. Ariosto had a similar adventure with Filippo Pacchione. See GAROFALO.

TASSO approaches ; he, whose song beguiles  
The day of half its hours ; whose sorcery  
Dazzles the sense, turning our forest-glades  
To lists that blaze with gorgeous armoury,  
Our mountain-caves to regal palaces.  
Hence, nor descend till he and his are gone.  
Let him fear nothing.'—When along the shore,  
And by the path that, wandering on its way,  
Leads through the fatal grove where TULLY fell,  
(Grey and o'ergrown, an ancient tomb is there)



He came and they withdrew, they were a race  
 Careless of life in others and themselves,  
 For they had learnt their lesson in a camp ;  
 But not ungenerous. 'Tis no longer so.  
 Now crafty, cruel, torturing ere they slay  
 The unhappy captive, and with bitter jests  
 Mocking Misfortune ; vain, fantastical,  
 Wearing whatever glitters in the spoil ;  
 And most devout, though, when they kneel and pray,  
 With every bead they could recount a murder,  
 As by a spell they start up in array,\*  
 As by a spell they vanish—theirs a band,  
 Not as elsewhere of outlaws, but of such  
 As sow and reap, and at the cottage-door  
 Sit to receive, return the traveller's greeting ;  
 Now in the garb of peace, now silently  
 Arming and issuing forth, led on by men  
 Whose names on innocent lips are words of fear,  
 Whose lives have long been forfeit.—Some there are  
 That, ere they rise to this bad eminence,  
 Lurk, night and day, the plague-spot visible,

\* 'Cette race de bandits a ses racines dans la population même du pays. La police ne sait où les trouver.'—*Lettres de Chateaufvieux*.

The guilt that says, Beware ; and mark we now  
 Him, where he lies, who couches for his prey  
 At the bridge-foot in some dark cavity  
 Scooped by the waters, or some gaping tomb,  
 Nameless and tenantless, whence the red fox  
 Slunk as he entered.

There he broods, in spleen  
 Gnawing his beard ; his rough and sinewy frame  
 O'erwritten with the story of his life :  
 On his wan cheek a sabre-cut, well earned  
 In foreign warfare ; on his breast the brand  
 Indelible, burnt in when to the port  
 He clanked his chain, among a hundred more  
 Dragged ignominiously ; on every limb  
 Memorials of his glory and his shame,  
 Stripes of the lash and honourable scars,  
 And channels here and there worn to the bone  
 By galling fetters.

He comes slowly forth,  
 Unkennelling, and up that savage dell  
 Anxiously looks ; his cruise, an ample gourd,  
 (Duly replenished from the vintner's cask)  
 Slung from his shoulder ; in his breadth of belt  
 Two pistols and a dagger yet uncleansed,

A parchment scrawled with uncouth characters,  
 And a small vial, his last remedy,  
 His cure, when all things fail.

No noise is heard,

Save when the rugged bear and the gaunt wolf  
 Howl in the upper region, or a fish  
 Leaps in the gulf beneath. But now he kneels ;  
 And (like a scout, when listening to the tramp  
 Of horse or foot) lays his experienced ear  
 Close to the ground, then rises and explores,  
 Then kneels again, and, his short rifle-gun  
 Against his cheek, waits patiently.

Two Monks,

Portly, grey-headed, on their gallant steeds,  
 Descend where yet a mouldering cross o'erhangs  
 The grave of one that from the precipice  
 Fell in an evil hour. Their bridle-bells  
 Ring merrily ; and many a loud, long laugh  
 Re-echoes ; but at once the sounds are lost.  
 Unconscious of the good in store below,  
 The holy fathers have turned off, and now  
 Cross the brown heath, ere long to wag their beards  
 Before my lady-abbess, and discuss  
 Things only known to the devout and pure

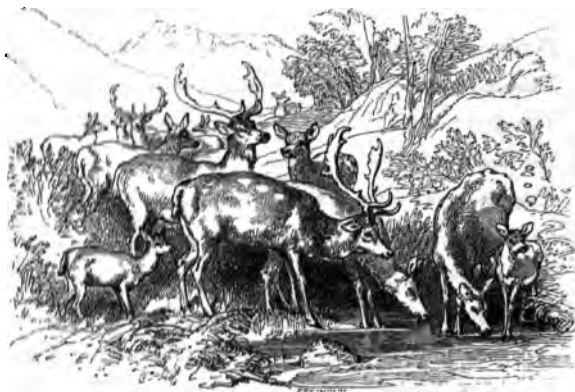


O'er her spiced bowl—then shrive the sister-hood,  
Sitting by turns with an inclining ear  
In the confessional.

He moves his lips

As with a curse—then paces up and down,  
Now fast, now slow, brooding and muttering on ;  
Gloomy alike to him Future and Past.

But hark, the nimble tread of numerous feet !  
'Tis but a dappled herd, come down to slake  
Their thirst in the cool wave.



He turns and aims ;

Then checks himself, unwilling to disturb  
 The sleeping echoes.—Once again he earths ;  
 Slipping away to house with them beneath,  
 His old companions in that hiding-place,  
 The bat, the toad, the blind-worm, and the newt ;  
 And hark, a footstep, firm and confident,  
 As of a man in haste. Nearer it draws ;  
 And now is at the entrance of the den.  
 Ha ! 'tis a comrade, sent to gather in  
 The band for some great enterprise.


Who wants

A sequel, may read on. The unvarnished tale,  
 That follows, will supply the place of one.  
 'Twas told me by the Count St. Angelo,  
 When in a blustering night he sheltered me  
 In that brave castle of his ancestors  
 O'er GARIGLIANO, and is such indeed  
 As every day brings with it—in a land  
 Where laws are trampled on and lawless men  
 Walk in the sun ; but it should not be lost,  
 For it may serve to bind us to our Country.

## AN ADVENTURE

THREE days they lay in ambush at my gate,  
 Then sprung and led me captive. Many a wild  
 We traversed; but *RUSCOX*, 'twas no less,  
 Marched by my side, and, when I thirsted, climbed  
 The cliffs for water; though, whene'er he spoke,  
 'Twas briefly, sullenly; and on he led,  
 Distinguished only by an amulet,  
 That in a golden chain hung from his neck,  
 A crystal of rare virtue. Night fell fast,  
 When on a heath, black and immeasurable,  
 He turned and bade them halt. 'Twas where the earth  
 Heaves o'er the dead—where erst some *ALARIC*  
 Fought his last fight, and every warrior threw  
 A stone to tell for ages where he lay.

Then all advanced, and, ranging in a square,  
 Stretched forth their arms as on the holy cross,  
 From each to each their sable cloaks extending,  
 That, like the solemn hangings of a tent,



Covered us round; and in the midst I stood,  
 Weary and faint, and face to face with one,  
 Whose voice, whose look dispenses life and death,  
 Whose heart knows no relentings. Instantly  
 A light was kindled and the Bandit spoke.  
 'I know thee. Thou hast sought us, for the sport  
 Slipping thy blood-hounds with a hunter's cry;  
 And thou hast found at last. Were I as thou,  
 I in thy grasp as thou art now in ours,  
 Soon should I make a midnight-spectacle,  
 Soon, limb by limb, be mangled on a wheel,  
 Then gibbeted to blacken for the vultures.  
 But I would teach thee better——how to spare.  
 Write as I dictate. If thy ransom comes,  
 Thou liv'st. If not—but answer not, I pray,  
 Lest thou provoke me. I may strike thee dead;  
 And know, young man, it is an easier thing  
 To do it than to say it. Write, and thus.'—


I wrote. 'Tis well,' he cried. 'A peasant-boy,  
 Trusty and swift of foot, shall bear it hence.  
 Meanwhile lie down and rest. This cloak of mine  
 Will serve thee; it has weathered many a storm.'

The watch was set; and twice it had been changed,  
 When morning broke, and a wild bird, a hawk,

Flew in a circle, screaming. I looked up,  
 And all were gone, save him who now kept guard  
 And on his arms lay musing. Young he seemed,  
 And sad, as though he could indulge at will  
 Some secret grief. ‘Thou shrinkest back,’ he said,  
 ‘Well may’st thou, lying, as thou dost, so near  
 A Ruffian—one for ever linked and bound  
 To guilt and infamy. There was a time  
 When he had not perhaps been deemed unworthy,  
 When he had watched yon planet to its setting,  
 And dwelt with pleasure on the meanest thing  
 Nature gives birth to. Now, alas, ’tis past.

Wouldst thou know more? My story is an old one.  
 I loved, was scorned; I trusted, was betrayed;  
 And in my anguish, my necessity,  
 Met with the fiend, the tempter—in *RUSCONI*.  
 “Why thus?” he cried. “Thou wouldst be free and  
 dar’st not.

Come and assert thy birth-right while thou canst.  
 A robber’s cave is better than a dungeon;  
 And death itself, what is it at the worst,  
 What, but a harlequin’s leap?” Him I had known,  
 Had served with, suffered with; and on the walls  
 Of *CAPUA*, while the moon went down, I swore  
*Allegiance* on his dagger.—Dost thou ask



How I have kept my oath?—Thou shalt be told,  
 Cost what it may. But grant me, I implore,  
 Grant me a passport to some distant land,  
 That I may never, never more be named.  
 Thou wilt, I know thou wilt.

Two months ago,

When on a vineyard-hill we lay concealed  
 And scattered up and down as we were wont,  
 I heard a damsel singing to herself,  
 And soon espied her, coming all alone,  
 In her first beauty. Up a path she came,  
 Leafy and intricate, singing her song,  
 A song of love, by snatches ; breaking off  
 If but a flower, an insect in the sun  
 Pleased for an instant ; then as carelessly  
 The strain resuming, and, where'er she stopt,  
 Rising on tiptoe underneath the boughs  
 To pluck a grape in very wantonness.  
 Her look, her mien and maiden-ornaments  
 Shewed gentle birth ; and, step by step, she came,  
 Nearer and nearer, to the dreadful snare.  
 None else were by ; and, as I gazed unseen,  
 Her youth, her innocence and gaiety  
 Went to my heart ! and, starting up, I breathed,  
 “ Fly—for your life ! ” Alas, she shrieked, she fell ;

And, as I caught her falling, all rushed forth.  
 "A Wood-nymph!" cried Rusconi. "By the light,  
 Lovely as Hebe! Lay her in the shade."  
 I heard him not. I stood as in a trance.  
 "What," he exclaimed with a malicious smile,  
 "Wouldst thou rebel?" I did as he required.  
 "Now bear her hence to the well-head below;  
 A few cold drops will animate this marble.  
 Go! 'Tis an office all will envy thee;  
 But thou hast earned it." As I staggered down,  
 Unwilling to surrender her sweet body;  
 Her golden hair dishevelled on a neck  
 Of snow, and her fair eyes closed as in sleep,  
 Frantic with love, with hate, "Great God!" I cried,  
 (I had almost forgotten how to pray;  
 But there are moments when the courage comes)  
 "Why may I not, while yet—while yet I can,  
 Release her from a thralldom worse than death?"  
 'Twas done as soon as said. I kissed her brow,  
 And smote her with my dagger. A short cry  
 She uttered, but she stirred not; and to heaven  
 Her gentle spirit fled. 'Twas where the path  
 In its descent turned suddenly. No eye  
 Observed me, tho' their steps were following fast.  
*But soon* a yell broke forth, and all at once

Levelled with deadly aim. Then I had ceased  
 To trouble or be troubled, and had now  
 (Would I were there !) been slumbering in my grave,  
 Had not *RUSCONI* with a terrible shout  
 Thrown himself in between us, and exclaimed,  
 Grasping my arm, "'Tis bravely, nobly done !  
 Is it for deeds like these thou wear'st a sword ?  
 Was this the business that thou cam'st upon ?  
 —But 'tis his first offence, and let it pass.  
 Like the young tiger he has tasted blood,  
 And may do much hereafter. He can strike  
 Home to the hilt." Then in an under-tone,  
 " Thus would'st thou justify the pledge I gave,  
 When in the eyes of all I read distrust ?  
 For once," and on his cheek, methought, I saw  
 The blush of virtue, " I will save thee, Albert ;  
 Again I cannot."

Ere his tale was told,  
 As on the heath we lay, my ransom came ;  
 And in six days, with no ungrateful mind,  
 Albert was sailing on a quiet sea.  
 —But the night wears, and thou art much in need  
 Of rest. The young Antonio, with his torch,  
 Is waiting to conduct thee to thy chamber.





## NAPLES.

THIS region, surely, is not of the earth.\*  
Was it not dropt from heaven? Not a grove,  
Citron or pine or cedar, not a grot  
Sea-worn and mantled with the gadding vine,  
But breathes enchantment. Not a cliff but flings  
On the clear wave some image of delight,  
Some cabin-roof glowing with crimson flowers,

\* Un pezzo di cielo caduto in terra.—SANNAZARO.

Some ruined temple or fallen monument,  
 To muse on as the bark is gliding by.  
 And be it mine to muse there, mine to glide,  
 From day-break, when the mountain pales his fire  
 Yet more and more, and from the mountain-top,  
 Till then invisible, a smoke ascends,  
 Solemn and slow, as erst from ARARAT,  
 When he, the Patriarch, who escaped the Flood,  
 Was with his house-hold sacrificing there—  
 From day-break to that hour, the last and best,  
 When, one by one, the fishing-boats come forth,  
 Each with its glimmering lantern at the prow,  
 And, when the nets are thrown, the evening-hymn  
 Steals o'er the trembling waters.

Every where

Fable and Truth have shed, in rivalry,  
 Each her peculiar influence. Fable came  
 And laughed and sung, arraying Truth in flowers,  
 Like a young child her grandam. Fable came ;  
 Earth, sea and sky reflecting, as she flew,  
 A thousand, thousand colours not their own :  
 And at her bidding, lo ! a dark descent  
 To TARTARUS, and those thrice happy fields,  
 Those fields with ether pure and purple light

Ever inspired, sober in His person.\*  
 'Tis here was well to wander. here in  
 The silent Muses,† best recess. round  
 'Tis they dwelt. and on the western shore  
lived in a silent grove, o'er crushing thine,  
 Beloved PARTHENOS.

Yet here, methinks.

Truth wants no ornament, in her own shape  
 Filling the mind by turns with awe and love,  
 By turns inclining to wild ecstasy,  
 And coherent meditation. Here the vines  
 Wed, each her elm, and o'er the golden grain  
 Hang their luxuriant clusters, chequering  
 The sunshine; where, when cooler shadows fall  
 And the mild moon her fairy net-work weaves,  
 The lute or mandoline, accompanied  
 By many a voice yet sweeter than their own,  
 Kindles, nor slowly; and the dance ‡ displays  
 The gentle arts and witcheries of love,  
 Its hopes and fears and feignings, till the youth  
 Drops on his knee as vanquished, and the maid,

\* Virgil.

† Quorum sacra fero, ingenti percussus amore.

‡ The Tarantella.

Her tambourine uplifting with a grace  
Nature's and Nature's only, bids him rise.

But here the mighty Monarch underneath,  
He in his palace of fire, diffuses round  
A dazzling splendour. Here, unseen, unheard,  
Opening another Eden in the wild,  
His gifts he scatters ; save, when issuing forth  
In thunder, he blots out the sun, the sky,  
And, mingling all things earthly as in scorn,  
Exalts the valley, lays the mountain low,  
Pours many a torrent from his burning lake,  
And in an hour of universal mirth,  
What time the trump proclaims the festival,  
Buries some capital city, there to sleep  
The sleep of ages—till a plough, a spade  
Disclose the secret, and the eye of day  
Glares coldly on the streets, the skeletons ;  
Each in his place, each in his gay attire,  
And eager to enjoy.

Let us go round ;  
And let the sail be slack, the course be slow,  
That at our leisure, as we coast along,  
We may contemplate, and from every scene

Receive its influence. The CUMÆAN towers,  
 There did they rise, sun-gilt ; and here thy groves,  
 Delicious BAIÆ. Here (what would they not ?)  
 The masters of the earth, unsatisfied,  
 Built in the sea ; and now the boatman steers  
 O'er many a crypt and vault yet glimmering,  
 O'er many a broad and indestructible arch,  
 The deep foundations of their palaces ;  
 Nothing now heard ashore, so great the change,  
 Save when the sea-mew clamours, or the owl  
 Hoots in the temple.

What the mountainous Isle \*  
 Seen in the South ? 'Tis where a Monster dwelt, †  
 Hurling his victims from the topmost cliff ;  
 Then and then only merciful, so slow,  
 So subtle were the tortures they endured.  
 Fearing and feared he lived, cursing and cursed ;  
 And still the dungeons in the rock breathe out  
 Darkness, distemper. Strange, that one so vile ‡

\* Capreæ.

† Tiberius.

‡ ' How often, to demonstrate his power, does He employ the meanest of his instruments ; as in Egypt, when he called forth—not the serpents and the monsters of Africa—but vermin from the very dust ! '

Should from his den strike terror thro' the world ;  
 Should, where withdrawn in his decrepitude,  
 Say to the noblest, be they where they might, ,  
 ' Go from the earth ! ' and from the earth they went.  
 Yet such things were—and will be, when mankind  
 Losing all virtue, lose all energy ;  
 And for the loss incur the penalty,  
 Trodden down and trampled.

Let us turn the prow

And, in the track of him who went to die,\*  
 Traverse this valley of waters, landing where  
 A waking dream awaits us. At a step  
 Two thousand years roll backward and we stand,  
 Like those so long within that awful Place,†  
 Immovable, nor asking, Can it be ?


\* The Elder Pliny. See the letter in which his Nephew relates to Tacitus the circumstances of his death.—In the morning of that day Vesuvius was covered with the most luxuriant vegetation ;<sup>1</sup> every elm had its vine, every vine (for it was in the month of August) its clusters ; nor in the cities below was there a thought of danger, though their interment was so soon to take place. In Pompeii, if we may believe Dion Cassius, the people were sitting in the Theatre when the work of destruction began.

† Pompeii.

<sup>1</sup> Martial. IV. 44.

Once did I linger there alone till day  
 Closed, and at length the calm of twilight came,  
 So grateful yet so solemn ! At the fount,  
 Just where the three ways meet, I stood and looked,  
 ('Twas near a noble house, the house of Pansa)  
 And all was still as in the long, long night  
 That followed, when the shower of ashes fell,  
 When they that sought POMPEII, sought in vain ;  
 It was not to be found. But now a ray,  
 Bright and yet brighter, on the pavement glanced,  
 And on the wheel-track worn for centuries,  
 And on the stepping-stones from side to side,  
 O'er which the maidens, with their water-urns,  
 Were wont to trip so lightly. Full and clear,  
 The moon was rising, and at once revealed  
 The name of every dweller, and his craft ;  
 Shining throughout with an unusual lustre,  
 And lighting up this City of the Dead.

Mark, where within, as though the embers lived,  
 The ample chimney-vault is dun with smoke.  
 There dwelt a miller ; silent and at rest  
 His mill-stones now. In old companionship  
 Still do they stand as on the day he went,  
 Each ready for its office—but he comes not.

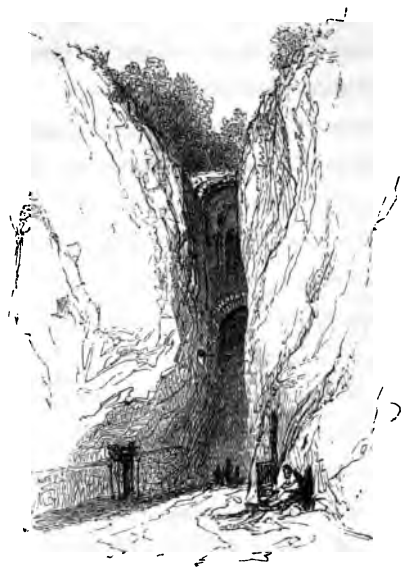


And there, hard by (where one in idleness  
 Has stopt to scrawl a ship, an armed man ;  
 And in a tablet on the wall we read  
 Of shews ere long to be) a sculptor wrought,  
 Nor meanly ; blocks, half-chiselled into life,  
 Waiting his call. Here long, as yet attests  
 The trodden floor, an olive-merchant drew  
 From many an earthen jar, no more supplied ;  
 And here from his a vintner served his guests  
 Largely, the stain of his o'erflowing cups  
 Fresh on the marble. On the bench, beneath,  
 They sate and quaffed and looked on them that passed,  
 Gravely discussing the last news from ROME.

But lo, engraven on a threshold-stone,  
 That word of courtesy so sacred once,  
 HAIL ! At a master's greeting we may enter.  
 And lo, a fairy-palace ! every where,  
 As through the courts and chambers we advance,  
 Floors of mosaic, walls of arabesque,  
 And columns clustering in Patrician splendour.  
 But hark, a footstep ! May we not intrude ?  
 And now, methinks, I hear a gentle laugh,  
 And gentle voices mingling as in converse !  
 —And now a harp-string as struck carelessly,



And now—along the corridor it comes—  
I cannot err, a filling as of baths !  
—Ah, no, 'tis but a mockery of the sense,  
Idle and vain ! We are but where we were ;  
Still wandering in a City of the Dead !





## THE BAG OF GOLD.

I DINE very often with the good old Cardinal \* \* and, I should add, with his cats; for they always sit at his table and are much the gravest of the company. His beaming countenance makes us forget his age; † nor did I ever see it clouded till yesterday, when, as

† In a time of revolution he could not escape unhurt; but to the last he preserved his gaiety of mind through every change of fortune; living right hospitably when he had the means to do so, and, when he could not entertain, dining as he is here represented with his velvet friends—*en famille*.

we were contemplating the sun-set from his terrace, he happened, in the course of our conversation, to allude to an affecting circumstance in his early life.

He had just left the University of PALERMO and was entering the army, when he became acquainted with a young lady of great beauty and merit, a Sicilian of a family as illustrious as his own. Living near each other, they were often together ; and, at an age like theirs, friendship soon turns to love. But his father, for what reason I forget, refused his consent to their union ; till, alarmed at the declining health of his son, he promised to oppose it no longer, if, after a separation of three years, they continued as much in love as ever.

Relying on that promise, he said, I set out on a long journey ; but in my absence the usual arts were resorted to. Our letters were intercepted ; and false rumours were spread—first of my indifference, then of my inconstancy, then of my marriage with a rich heiress of SIENNA ; and, when at length I returned to make her my own, I found her in a convent of Ursuline Nuns. She had taken the veil ; and I, said he with a sigh—what else remained for me ?—I went into the church.

Yet many, he continued, as if to turn the conversation, very many have been happy though we were not ; and, if I am not abusing an old man's privilege, let me tell you a story with a better catastrophe. It was told to me when a boy ; and you may not be unwilling to hear it, for it bears some resemblance to that of the Merchant of Venice.

We were now arrived at a pavilion that commanded one of the noblest prospects imaginable ; the mountains, the sea, and the islands illuminated by the last beams of day ; and, sitting down there, he proceeded with his usual vivacity ; for the sadness, that had come across him, was gone.

There lived in the fourteenth century, near BOLOGNA, a Widow-lady of the Lambertini Family, called MADONNA LUCREZIA, who in a revolution of the State had known the bitterness of poverty, and had even begged her bread ; kneeling day after day like a statue at the gate of the Cathedral ; her rosary in her left hand and her right held out for charity ; her long black veil concealing a face that had once adorned a Court, and had received the homage of as many sonnets as PETRARCH has written on LAURA.

But Fortune had at last relented ; a legacy from a

distant relation had come to her relief; and she was now the mistress of a small inn at the foot of the Apennines; where she entertained as well as she could, and where those only stopped who were contented with a little. The house was still standing, when in my youth I passed that way; though the sign of the White Cross,\* the Cross of the Hospitalers, was no longer to be seen over the door; a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the tradition there, in honour of a maternal uncle, a grand-master of that Order, whose achievements in PALESTINE she would sometimes relate. A mountain-stream ran through the garden; and at no great distance, where the road turned on its way to BOLOGNA, stood a little chapel in which a lamp was always burning before a picture of the Virgin, a picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek artist.

Here she was dwelling, respected by all who knew her; when an event took place, which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was at noon-day in September that three foot-travellers arrived, and, seating themselves on a bench under her vine-trellis, were

\* LA Croce Bianca.



supplied with a flagon of Aleatico by a lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest spoke like a Venetian, and his beard was short and pointed after the fashion of Venice. In his demeanour he affected great courtesy, but his look inspired little confidence ; for when he smiled, which he did continually, it was with his lips only, not with his eyes ; and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their tongues had many a soldier's oath. In their hats they wore a medal, such as in that age was often distributed in war ; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those Free Bands which were always ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it could be called, where a battle was little more than a mockery ; and the slain, as on an opera-stage, were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks ; and, with their gloves tucked under their belts, continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they rose to go ; and the Venetian thus addressed their Hostess. ‘ Excellent Lady, may we leave under your roof, for a day or two, this bag of gold ?’ ‘ You may,’ she replied gaily. ‘ But remem-

ber, we fasten only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village; and, if we had, where would be your security?'——'In your word, Lady.'

'But what if I died to-night? Where would it be then?' said she, laughing. 'The money would go to the Church; for none could claim it.'

'Perhaps you will favour us with an acknowledgment.'——'If you will write it.'

An acknowledgment was written accordingly, and she signed it before Master Bartolo the Village-physician, who had just called on his mule to learn the news of the day; the gold to be delivered when applied for, but to be delivered (these were the words) not to one—nor to two—but to the three; words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other. The gold they had just released from a miser's chest in PERUGIA; and they were now on a scent that promised more.

They and their shadows were no sooner departed, than the Venetian returned, saying, 'Give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done;' and she placed it on a table before him. But in that moment she was called away to receive a Cavalier, who had just dismounted from his horse; and, when

she came back, it was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible; and the man and the money had vanished together.

‘ Wretched woman that I am ! ’ she cried, as in an agony of grief she threw herself on her daughter’s neck, ‘ What will become of us ? Are we again to be cast out into the wide world ? . . Unhappy child, would that thou hadst never been born ! ’ and all day long she lamented ; but her tears availed her little. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due ; and there were no tidings of the thief ; he had fled far away with his plunder. A Process against her was instantly begun in BOLOGNA ; and what defence could she make ; how release herself from the obligation of the bond ? Wilfully or in negligence she had parted with the gold ; she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all ; and inevitable ruin awaited her ! ‘ Go, GIANETTA,’ said she to her daughter, ‘ take this veil which your mother has worn and wept under so often, and implore the Counsellor Calderino to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous, and will listen to the Unfortunate. But, if he will not, go from door to door ; Monaldi cannot refuse us. Make haste, my child ; but remember the



changed as you pass in it. Nothing happens without a prayer.

And she went out in vain. There were obstacles against them: those demanded more than they had to give; and all had them despair. What was to be done? No advantage; and the Cause to come on to-morrow!

NOW GLASSETTA had a lover; and he was a student of the law, a young man of great promise. LORENZO MARTELLI. He had studied long and diligently under that learned lawyer, GIOVANNI ANDREAS, who, though harsh of nature, was great in renown, and by his contemporaries was called the Arch-doctor, the Rabbi of Doctors, the Light of the World. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch; and also under his daughter NOVELLA, who would often lecture to the scholars when her father was otherwise engaged, placing herself behind a small curtain lest her beauty should divert their thoughts from the subject; a precaution in this instance at least unnecessary, LORENZO having lost his heart to another.\*

\* 'On pourroit être,' says Bayle, 'la matière d'un joli problème: on pourroit examiner si cette fille avançoit, ou si elle retardoit le profit de ses auditeurs, en leur cachant son beau visage. Il y auroit cent choses à dire pour et contre là-dessus.'

To him she flies in her necessity ; but of what assistance can he be ? He has just taken his place at the bar, but he has never spoken ; and how stand up alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced ?—‘ Were I as mighty as I am weak,’ said he, ‘ my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there, GIANETTA ; and may the Friend of the Friendless give me strength in that hour ! Even now my heart fails me ; but, come what will, while I have a loaf to share, you and your Mother shall never want. I will beg through the world for you.’

The day arrives, and the court assembles. The claim is stated, and the evidence given. And now the defence is called for—but none is made ; not a syllable is uttered ; and, after a pause and a consultation of some minutes, the Judges are proceeding to give judgment, silence having been proclaimed in the court, when LORENZO rises and thus addresses them. ‘ Reverend Signors. Young as I am, may I venture to speak before you ? I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her ; and I will not keep you long. Much has been said ; much on the sacred nature of the obligation—and we acknowledge it in its

full force. Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. It is what we solicit, what we require. But to whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? Not to one—not to two—but to the three. Let the three stand forth and claim it.'

From that day, (for who can doubt the issue?) none were sought, none employed, but the subtle, the eloquent LORENZO. Wealth followed Fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage-feast, or who sat beside him.




## A CHARACTER.

ONE of two things MONTRIOLI may have,  
 My envy or compassion. Both he cannot.  
 Yet on he goes, numbering as miseries,  
 What least of all he would consent to lose,  
 What most indeed he prides himself upon,  
 And, for not having, most despises me.  
 ' At morn the minister exacts an hour ;  
 At noon the king. Then comes the council-board ;  
 And then the chase, the supper. When, ah when,  
 The leisure and the liberty I sigh for ?  
 Not when at home ; at home a miscreant-crew,  
 That now no longer serve me, mine the service.  
 And then that old hereditary bore,  
 The steward, his stories longer than his rent-roll,  
 Who enters, quill in ear, and, one by one,  
 As though I lived to write and wrote to live,  
 Unrolls his leases for my signature.'

He clanks his fetters to disturb my peace.

Yet who would wear them and become the slave  
 Of wealth and power, renouncing willingly  
 His freedom, and the hours that fly so fast,  
 A burden or a curse when misemployed,  
 But to the wise how precious—every day  
 A little life, a blank to be inscribed  
 With gentle deeds, such as in after-time  
 Console, rejoice, whene'er we turn the leaf  
 To read them? All, wherever in the scale,  
 Have, be they high or low, or rich or poor,  
 Inherit they a sheep-hook or a sceptre,  
 Much to be grateful for; but most has he,  
 Born in that middle sphere, that temperate zone,  
 Where Knowledge lights his lamp, there most secure,  
 And Wisdom comes, if ever, she who dwells  
 Above the clouds, above the firmament,  
 That Seraph sitting in the heaven of heavens.

What men most covet, wealth, distinction, power,  
 Are baubles nothing worth, that only serve  
 To rouse us up, as children in the schools  
 Are roused up to exertion. The reward  
 Is in the race we run, not in the prize;  
 And they, the few, that have it ere they earn it,  
 Having, by favour or inheritance,



These dangerous gifts placed in their idle hands,  
And all that should await on worth well-tried,  
All in the glorious days of old reserved  
For manhood most mature or reverend age,  
Know not, nor ever can, the generous pride  
That glows in him who on himself relies,  
Entering the lists of life.



## PÆSTUM.

THEY stand between the mountains and the sea ; \*  
 Awful memorials, but of whom we know not !  
 The seaman, passing, gazes from the deck.  
 The buffalo-driver, in his shaggy cloak,  
 Points to the work of magic and moves on.  
 Time was they stood along the crowded street,  
 Temples of Gods ! and on their ample steps  
 What various habits, various tongues beset  
 The brazen gates for prayer and sacrifice !  
 Time was perhaps the third was sought for Justice ;  
 And here the accuser stood, and there the accused ;  
 And here the judges sate, and heard, and judged.  
 All silent now !—as in the ages past,  
 Trodden under foot and mingled, dust with dust.  
 How many centuries did the sun go round

\* The temples of Pæstum are three in number ; and have survived, nearly nine centuries, the total destruction of the city. Tradition is silent concerning them ; but they must have existed now between two and three thousand years.

From MOUNT ALBURNUS to the TYRRHENE sea,  
 While, by some spell rendered invisible,  
 Or, if approached, approached by him alone  
 Who saw as though he saw not, they remained  
 As in the darkness of a sepulchre,  
 Waiting the appointed time ! All, all within  
 Proclaims that Nature had resumed her right,  
 And taken to herself what man renounced ;  
 No cornice, triglyph, or worn abacus,  
 But with thick ivy hung or branching fern ;  
 Their iron-brown o'erspread with brightest verdure !

From my youth upward have I longed to tread  
 This classic ground—And am I here at last ?  
 Wandering at will through the long porticoes,  
 And catching, as through some majestic grove,  
 Now the blue ocean, and now, chaos-like,  
 Mountains and mountain-gulfs, and, half-way up,  
 Towns like the living rock from which they grew ?  
 A cloudy region, black and desolate,  
 Where once a slave withstood a world in arms.\*

The air is sweet with violets, running wild †

\* Spartacus. See Plutarch in the Life of Crassus.

† The violets of Pæstum were as proverbial as the roses.  
 Martial mentions them with the honey of Hybla.



Ever at hand to calm his troubled soul)  
Sailed slowly by, two thousand years ago,  
For ATHENS ; when a ship, if north-east winds  
Blew from the PÆSTAN gardens, slacked her cours

On as he moved along the level shore,  
These temples, in their splendour eminent  
Mid arcs and obelisks, and domes and towers,  
Reflecting back the radiance of the west,  
Well might he dream of Glory !—Now, coiled up,  
The serpent sleeps within them ; the she-wolf  
Suckles her young : and, as alone I stand  
In this, the nobler pile, the elements  
Of earth and air its only floor and roof,  
How solemn is the stillness ! Nothing stirs  
Save the shrill-voiced cicala flitting round

And up the fluted shaft with short quick spring,  
To vanish in the chinks that Time has made.

In such an hour as this, the sun's broad disk  
Seen at his setting, and a flood of light  
Filling the courts of these old sanctuaries,  
(Gigantic shadows, broken and confused,  
Athwart the innumerable columns flung)  
In such an hour he came, who saw and told,  
Led by the mighty Genius of the Place.\*

Walls of some capital city first appeared,  
Half razed, half sunk, or scattered as in scorn ;  
—And what within them ? what but in the midst  
These Three in more than their original grandeur,  
And, round about, no stone upon another ?  
As if the spoiler had fallen back in fear,  
And, turning, left them to the elements.

'Tis said a stranger in the days of old  
(Some say a DORIAN, some a SYBARITE ;  
But distant things are ever lost in clouds)  
'Tis said a stranger came, and, with his plough,  
Traced out the site ; and POSIDONIA rose,†

\* They are said to have been discovered by accident about the middle of the last century.

† Originally a Greek City under that name and afterwards a

Severely great, NEPTUNE the tutelar God ;  
 A HOMER's language murmuring in her streets,  
 And in her haven many a mast from TYRE.  
 Then came another, an unbidden guest.  
 He knocked and entered with a train in arms ;  
 And all was changed, her very name and language !  
 The TYRIAN merchant, shipping at his door  
 Ivory and gold, and silk, and frankincense,  
 Sailed as before, but, sailing, cried ' For PÆSTUM !'  
 And now a VIRGIL, now an OVID sung  
 PÆSTUM's twice-blowing roses ; while, within,  
 Parents and children mourned—and, every year,  
 ('Twas on the day of some old festival)  
 Met to give way to tears, and once again  
 Talk in the ancient tongue of things gone by.\*  
 At length an Arab climbed the battlements,  
 Slaying the sleepers in the dead of night ;  
 And from all eyes the glorious vision fled !  
 Leaving a place lonely and dangerous,  
 Where whom the robber spares, a deadlier foe †  
 Strikes at unseen—and at a time when joy

Roman City under the name of Pæstum. It was surprised and destroyed by the Saracens at the beginning of the tenth century.

\* Athenæus, xiv.

† The Mal'aria.

Opens the heart, when summer-skies are blue,  
 And the clear air is soft and delicate ;  
 For then the demon works—then with that air  
 The thoughtless wretch drinks in a subtle poison  
 Lulling to sleep ; and, when he sleeps, he dies.

But what are These still standing in the midst ?  
 The Earth has rocked beneath ; the Thunder-bolt  
 Passed thro' and thro', and left its traces there ;  
 Yet still they stand as by some Unknown Charter !  
 Oh, they are Nature's own ! and, as allied  
 To the vast Mountains and the eternal Sea,  
 They want no written history ; theirs a voice  
 For ever speaking to the heart of Man !



## A M A L F I.

HE who sets sail from NAPLES, when the wind  
 Blows fragrance from POSILIPO, may soon,  
 Crossing from side to side that beautiful lake,  
 Land underneath the cliff where, once among  
 The children gathering shells along the shore,  
 One laughed and played, unconscious of his fate ; \*  
 His to drink deep of sorrow, and, through life,  
 To be the scorn of them that knew him not,  
 Trampling alike the giver and his gift,  
 The gift a pearl precious, inestimable,  
 A lay divine, a lay of love and war,  
 To charm, ennoble, and, from age to age,  
 Sweeten the labour when the oar was plied  
 Or on the ADRIAN or the TUSCAN sea.

There would I linger—then go forth again,  
 And hover round that region unexplored,  
 Where to SALVATOR (when, as some relate,

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\* Tasso. Sorrento, his birth-place, is on the south side of the  
 gulf of Naples.

By chance or choice he led a bandit's life,  
 Yet oft withdrew, alone and unobserved,  
 To wander through those awful solitudes)  
 Nature revealed herself. Unveiled she stood,  
 In all her wildness, all her majesty,  
 As in that elder time ere Man was made.

There would I linger—then go forth again :  
 And he who steers due east, doubling the cape,  
 Discovers, in a crevice of the rock,  
 The fishing-town, *AMALFI*. Haply there  
 A heaving bark, an anchor on the strand,  
 May tell him what it is ; but what it was,  
 Cannot be told so soon.\*

The time has been,  
 When on the quays along the *SYRIAN* coast,  
 'Twas asked and eagerly, at break of dawn,  
 'What ships are from *AMALFI*?' when her coins,  
 Silver and gold, circled from clime to clime ;  
 From *ALEXANDRIA* southward to *SENNAAR*,  
 And eastward, through *DAMASCUS* and *CABUL*

\* 'Amalfi fell after three hundred years of prosperity ; but the poverty of one thousand fishermen is yet dignified by the remains of an arsenal, a cathedral, and the palaces of royal merchants.'—*GIBBON*.

And SAMARCAND, to thy great wall, CATHAY.

Then were the nations by her wisdom swayed ;  
 And every crime on every sea was judged  
 According to her judgments. In her port  
 Prows, strange, uncouth, from NILE and NIGER met,  
 People of various feature, various speech ;  
 And in their countries many a house of prayer,  
 And many a shelter, where no shelter was,  
 And many a well, like JACOB's in the wild,  
 Rose at her bidding. Then in PALESTINE,  
 By the way-side, in sober grandeur stood  
 A Hospital, that, night and day, received  
 The pilgrims of the west ; and, when 'twas asked,  
 ' Who are the noble founders ? ' every tongue  
 At once replied, ' The merchants of AMALFI.'  
 That Hospital, when GODFREY scaled the walls,  
 Sent forth its holy men in complete steel ;  
 And hence, the cowl relinquished for the helm,  
 That chosen band, valiant, invincible,  
 So long renowned as champions of the Cross,  
 In RHODES, in MALTA.

For three hundred years  
 There, unapproached but from the deep, they dwelt ;  
 Assailed for ever, yet from age to age

Acknowledging no master. From the deep  
 They gathered in their harvests; bringing home,  
 In the same ship, relics of ancient GREECE,  
 That land of glory where their fathers lay,  
 Grain from the golden vales of SICILY,\*  
 And INDIAN spices. Through the civilized world  
 Their Credit was ennobled into Fame;  
 And, when at length they fell, they left mankind  
 A legacy, compared with which the wealth  
 Of Eastern kings—what is it in the scale?  
 The mariner's compass.

They are now forgot,  
 And with them all they did, all they endured,  
 Struggling with fortune. When SICARDI stood  
 On his high deck, his falchion in his hand,  
 And, with a shout like thunder, cried, 'Come forth,  
 And serve me in SALERNO!' forth they came,  
 Covering the sea, a mournful spectacle;  
 The women wailing, and the heavy oar  
 Falling unheard. Not thus did they return,†

\* There is at this day in Syracuse a street called La Strada degli Amalfitani.

† In the year 839. See MURATORI: *Art. Chronici Amalphitani Fragmenta*.



The tyrant slain ; though then the grass of years  
Grew in their streets.

There now to him who sails  
Under the shore, a few white villages  
Scattered above, below, some in the clouds,  
Some on the margin of the dark blue sea  
And glittering thro' their lemon-groves, announce  
The region of AMALFI. Then, half-fallen,  
A lonely watch-tower on the precipice,  
Their ancient land-mark, comes. Long may it last ;  
And to the seaman in a distant age,  
Though now he little thinks how large his debt,  
Serve for their monument ! \*

\* By degrees, says Giannone, they made themselves famous through the world. The Tarini Amalfitani were a coin familiar to all nations ; and their maritime code regulated every where the commerce of the sea. Many churches in the East were by them built and endowed ; by them was founded in Palestine that most renowned military Order of St. John of Jerusalem ; and who does not know that the mariner's compass was invented by a citizen of Amalfi ?

Glorious was their course,  
And long the track of light they left behind them.

## MONTE CASSINO.\*

‘WHAT hangs behind that curtain?’—‘Wouldst thou learn?

If thou art wise, thou wouldst not. ’Tis by some  
 Believed to be His master-work, who looked  
 Beyond the grave, and on the chapel-wall,  
 As tho’ the day were come, were come and past,  
 Drew the Last Judgment.† But the Wisest err.  
 He who in secret wrought, and gave it life,  
 For life is surely there and visible change,‡

\* The abbey of Monte Cassino is the most ancient and venerable house of the Benedictine Order. It is situated within fifteen leagues of Naples on the inland-road to Rome; and no house is more hospitable.

† Michael Angelo.

‡ There are many miraculous pictures in Italy; but none, I believe, were ever before described as malignant in their influence.—At Arezzo in the church of St. Angelo there is indeed over the great altar a fresco-painting of the Fall of the Angels, which has a singular story belonging to it. It was painted in the fourteenth century by Spinello Aretino, who has there represented

Life, such as none could of himself impart,  
 (They who behold it, go not as they came,  
 But meditate for many and many a day)  
 Sleeps in the vault beneath. We know not much;  
 But what we know, we will communicate.  
 'Tis in an ancient record of the House ;  
 And may it make thee tremble, lest thou fall !

Once—on a Christmas-eve—ere yet the roof  
 Rung with the hymn of the Nativity,  
 There came a stranger to the convent-gate,  
 And asked admittance ; ever and anon,  
 As if he sought what most he feared to find,  
 Looking behind him. When within the walls,  
 These walls so sacred and inviolate,  
 Still did he look behind him ; oft and long,  
 With curling, quivering lip and haggard eye,  
 Catching at vacancy. Between the fits,  
 For here, 'tis said, he lingered while he lived,

Lucifer as changed into a shape so monstrous and terrible, that he is said in that very shape to have haunted the Artist in his dreams and to have hastened his death ; crying, night after night, " Where hast thou seen me in a shape so monstrous ? " In the upper part St. Michael is seen in combat with the dragon : the fatal transformation is in the lower part of the picture. VASARI.

He would discourse and with a mastery,  
 A charm by none resisted, none explained,  
 Unfelt before ; but when his cheek grew pale,  
 (Nor was the respite longer, if so long,  
 Than while a shepherd in the vale below  
 Counts, as he folds, five hundred of his flock)  
 All was forgotten. Then, howe'er employed,  
 He would break off and start as if he caught  
 A glimpse of something that would not be gone ;  
 And turn and gaze and shrink into himself,  
 As though the Fiend were there and, face to face,  
 Scowled o'er his shoulder.

Most devout he was ;  
 Most unremitting in the Services ;  
 Then, only then, untroubled, unassailed ;  
 And, to beguile a melancholy hour,  
 Would sometimes exercise that noble art  
 He learnt in FLORENCE ; with a master's hand,  
 As to this day the Sacristy attests,  
 Painting the wonders of the APOCALYPSE.

At length he sunk to rest and in his cell  
 Left, when he went, a work in secret done,  
 The portrait, for a portrait it must be,  
 That hangs behind the curtain. Whence he drew,

None here can doubt; for they that come to catch  
The faintest glimpse—to catch it and be gone,  
Gaze as he gazed, then shrink into themselves,  
Acting the self-same part. But why 'twas drawn,  
Whether, in penance, to atone for Guilt,  
Or to record the anguish Guilt inflicts,  
Or haply to familiarize his mind  
With what he could not fly from, none can say,  
For none could learn the burden of his soul.'



## THE HARPER.

It was a Harper, wandering with his harp,  
His only treasure ; a majestic man,  
By time and grief ennobled, not subdued ;  
Though from his height descending, day by day,  
And, as his upward look at once betrayed,  
Blind as old HOMER. At a fount he sate,  
Well-known to many a weary traveller ;  
His little guide, a boy not seven years old,  
But grave, considerate beyond his years,  
Sitting beside him. Each had ate his crust  
In silence, drinking of the virgin-spring ;  
And now in silence, as their custom was,  
The sun's decline awaited.

But the child  
Was worn with travel. Heavy sleep weighed down  
His eye-lids ; and the grandsire, when we came,  
Emboldened by his love and by his fear,  
His fear lest night o'ertake them on the road,

Humbly besought me to convey them both  
 A little onward. Such small services  
 Who can refuse—Not I; and him who can,  
 Blest though he be with every earthly gift,  
 I cannot envy. He, if wealth be his,  
 Knows not its uses. So from noon till night,  
 Within a crazed and tattered vehicle,\*  
 That yet displayed, in rich emblazonry,  
 A shield as splendid as the BARDI wear,†  
 We lumbered on together; the old man  
 Beguiling many a league of half its length,  
 When questioned the adventures of his life,  
 And all the dangers he had undergone;  
 His ship-wrecks on inhospitable coasts,  
 And his long warfare.—They were bound, he said,  
 To a great fair at REGGIO; and the boy,  
 Believing all the world were to be there,

\* Then degraded, and belonging to a Vetturino.

† A Florentine family of great antiquity. In the sixty-third novel of Franco Sacchetti we read that a stranger, suddenly entering Giotto's study, threw down a shield and departed, saying, 'Paint me my arms in that shield;' and that Giotto, looking after him, exclaimed, 'Who is he? What is he? He says, Paint me my arms, as if he were one of the BARDI! What arms does he bear?'

And I among the rest, let loose his tongue,  
And promised me much pleasure. His short trance,  
Short as it was, had, like a charmed cup,  
Restored his spirit, and, as on we crawled,  
Slow as the snail (my muleteer dismounting,  
And now his mules addressing, now his pipe,  
And now Luigi) he poured out his heart,  
Largely repaying me. At length the sun  
Departed, setting in a sea of gold;  
And, as we gazed, he bade me rest assured  
That like the setting would the rising be.

    Their harp—it had a voice oracular,  
And in the desert, in the crowded street,  
Spoke when consulted. If the treble chord  
Twanged shrill and clear, o'er hill and dale they went,  
The grandsire, step by step, led by the child;  
And not a rain-drop from a passing cloud  
Fell on their garments. Thus it spoke to-day;  
Inspiring joy, and, in the young one's mind,  
Brightening a path already full of sunshine.



## THE FELUCA.\*

DAY glimmered ; and beyond the precipice  
 (Which my mule followed as in love with fear,  
 Or as in scorn, yet more and more inclining  
 To tempt the danger where it menaced most)  
 A sea of vapour rolled. Methought we went  
 Along the utmost edge of this, our world,  
 And the next step had hurled us headlong down  
 Into the wild and infinite abyss ;  
 But soon the surges fled, and we descried  
 Nor dimly, though the lark was silent yet,  
 Thy gulf, LA SPEZZIA. Ere the morning-gun,  
 Ere the first day-streak, we alighted there ;  
 And not a breath, a murmur ! Every sail  
 Slept in the offing. Yet along the shore  
 Great was the stir ; as at the noontide hour,  
 None unemployed. Where from its native rock

\* A large boat for rowing and sailing, much used in the  
 Mediterranean.

A streamlet, clear and full, ran to the sea,  
 The maidens knelt and sung as they were wont,  
 Washing their garments. Where it met the tide,  
 Sparkling and lost, an ancient pinnace lay  
 Keel upward, and the faggot blazed, the tar  
 Fumed from the cauldron ; while, beyond the fort,  
 Whither I wandered, step by step led on,  
 The fishers dragged their net, the fish within  
 At every heave fluttering and full of life,  
 At every heave striking their silver fins  
 'Gainst the dark meshes.

Soon a boatman's shout  
 Re-echoed ; and red bonnets on the beach,  
 Waving, recalled me. We embarked and left  
 That noble haven, where, when GENOA reigned,  
 A hundred galleys sheltered—in the day  
 When lofty spirits met and, deck to deck,  
 DORIA, PISANI \* fought ; that narrow field  
 Ample enough for glory. On we went  
 Ruffling with many an oar the crystalline sea,  
 On from the rising to the setting sun  
 In silence—underneath a mountain-ridge,

\* Paganino Doria, Nicolo Pisani ; those great seamen, who  
 balanced for so many years the fortunes of Genoa and Venice.

Untamed, untameable, reflecting round  
The saddest purple ; nothing to be seen  
Of life or culture, save where, at the foot,  
Some village and its church, a scanty line,  
Athwart the wave gleamed faintly. Fear of Ill  
Narrowed our course, fear of the hurricane,  
And that still greater scourge, the crafty Moor,  
Who, like a tiger prowling for his prey,  
Springs and is gone, and on the adverse coast  
(Where TRIPOLI and TUNIS and ALGIERS  
Forge fetters, and white turbans on the mole  
Gather whene'er the Crescent comes displayed  
Over the Cross) his human merchandise  
To many a curious, many a cruel eye  
Exposes. Ah, how oft, where now the sun  
Slept on the shore, have ruthless scimitars  
Flashed through the lattice, and a swarthy crew  
Dragged forth, ere long to number them for sale,  
Ere long to part them in their agony,  
Parent and child ! How oft, where now we rode  
Over the billow, has a wretched son,  
Or yet more wretched sire, grown grey in chains,  
Laboured, his hands upon the oar, his eyes  
Upon the land—the land, that gave him birth ;

And, as he gazed, his homestall through his tears  
 Fondly imagined ; when a Christian ship  
 Of war appearing in her bravery,  
 A voice in anger cried, ‘ Use all your strength !’

But when, ah when, do they that can, forbear  
 To crush the unresisting ? Strange, that men,  
 Creatures so frail, so soon, alas, to die,  
 Should have the power, the will to make this world  
 A dismal prison-house, and life itself,  
 Life in its prime, a burden and a curse  
 To him who never wronged them ? Who that breathes  
 Would not, when first he heard it, turn away  
 As from a tale monstrous, incredible ?  
 Surely a sense of our mortality,  
 A consciousness how soon we shall be gone,  
 Or, if we linger—but a few short years—  
 How sure to look upon our brother’s grave,  
 Should of itself incline to pity and love,  
 And prompt us rather to assist, relieve,  
 Than aggravate the evils each is heir to.

At length the day departed, and the moon  
 Rose like another sun, illumining  
 Waters and woods and cloud-capt promontories,  
 Glades for a hermit’s cell, a lady’s bower,

Scenes of Elysium, such as Night alone  
 Reveals below, nor often—scenes that fled  
 As at the waving of a wizard's wand,  
 And left behind them, as their parting gift,  
 A thousand nameless odours. All was still;  
 And now the nightingale her song poured forth  
 In such a torrent of heart-felt delight,  
 So fast it flowed, her tongue so voluble,  
 As if she thought her hearers would be gone  
 Ere half was told. 'Twas where in the north-west,  
 Still unassailed and unassailable,  
 Thy pharos, GENOA, first displayed itself,  
 Burning in stillness on its craggy seat;  
 That guiding star so oft the only one,  
 When those now glowing in the azure vault  
 Are dark and silent. 'Twas where o'er the sea,  
 (For we were now within a cable's length,)  
 Delicious gardens hung; green galleries,  
 And marble terraces in many a flight,  
 And fairy-arches flung from cliff to cliff,  
 Wildering, enchanting; and, above them all,  
 A Palace, such as somewhere in the East,  
 In Zenastan or Araby the blest,  
 Among its golden groves and fruits of gold,

And fountains scattering rainbows in the sky,  
Rose, when ALADDIN rubbed the wondrous lamp ;  
Such, if not fairer ; and, when we shot by,  
A scene of revelry, in long array  
As with the radiance of a setting sun,  
The windows blazing. But we now approached  
A City far-renowned ; and wonder ceased.



## GENOA.

THIS house was ANDREA DORIA's. Here he lived ;\*  
 And here at eve relaxing, when ashore,  
 Held many a pleasant, many a grave discourse  
 With them that sought him, walking to and fro  
 As on his deck. 'Tis less in length and breadth  
 Than many a cabin in a ship of war ;  
 But 'tis of marble and at once inspires  
 The reverence due to ancient dignity.  
 He left it for a better ; and 'tis now

\* The Piazza Doria, or, as it is now called, the Piazza di San Matteo, insignificant as it may be thought, is to me the most interesting place in Genoa. It was there that Doria assembled the people, when he gave them their liberty (*Sigonii Vita Doriae*) ; and on one side of it is the church he lies buried in, on the other a house, originally of very small dimensions, with this inscription : S. C. Andreae de Auria Patriae Liberatori Munus Publicum.

The streets of old Genoa, like those of Venice, were constructed only for foot-passengers.

---

A house of trade,\* the meanest merchandise  
 Cumbering its floors. Yet, fallen as it is,  
 'Tis still the noblest dwelling—even in GENOA !  
 And hadst thou, ANDREA, lived there to the last,  
 Thou hadst done well ; for there is that without,  
 That in the wall, which monarchs could not give,  
 Nor thou take with thee, that which says aloud,  
 It was thy Country's gift to her Deliverer.

'Tis in the heart of GENOA (he who comes,  
 Must come on foot) and in a place of stir ;  
 Men on their daily business, early and late,  
 Thronging thy very threshold. But, when there,  
 Thou wert among thy fellow-citizens,  
 Thy children, for they hailed thee as their sire ;  
 And on a spot thou must have loved, for there,  
 Calling them round, thou gav'st them more than life,  
 Giving what, lost, makes life not worth the keeping.  
 There thou didst do indeed an act divine ;  
 Nor couldst thou leave thy door or enter in,  
 Without a blessing on thee.

Thou art now  
 Again among them. Thy brave mariners,

\* When I saw it in 1822, a basket-maker lived on the ground-floor and over him a seller of chocolate.



They who had fought so often by thy side,  
 Staining the mountain-billows, bore thee back ;  
 And thou art sleeping in thy funeral-chamber.

Thine was a glorious course ; but couldst thou there,  
 Clad in thy cere-cloth—in that silent vault,  
 Where thou art gathered to thy ancestors—  
 Open thy secret heart and tell us all,  
 Then should we hear thee with a sigh confess,  
 A sigh how heavy, that thy happiest hours  
 Were passed before these sacred walls were left,  
 Before the ocean-wave thy wealth reflected,\*  
 And pomp and power drew envy, stirring up  
 The ambitious man,† that in a perilous hour  
 Fell from the plank.

\* Alluding to the Palace which he built afterwards, and in which he twice entertained the Emperor Charles the Fifth. It is the most magnificent edifice on the bay of Genoa.

† Fiesco. For an account of his Conspiracy, see Robertson's History of Charles the Fifth.

## MARCO GRIFFONI.

WAR is a game at which all are sure to lose, sooner or later, play they how they will ; yet every nation has delighted in war, and none more in their day than the little republic of GENOA, whose galleys, while she had any, were always burning and sinking those of the Pisans, the Venetians, the Greeks, or the Turks ; Christian and Infidel alike to her.

But experience, when dearly bought, is seldom thrown away altogether. A moment of sober reflection came at last ; and after a victory, the most splendid and ruinous of any in her annals, she resolved from that day and for ever to live at peace with all mankind ; having in her long career acquired nothing but glory and a tax on every article of life.

Peace came, but with none of its blessings. No stir in the harbour, no merchandise in the mart or on the quay ; no song as the shuttle was thrown or the ploughshare broke the furrow. The frenzy had left a

languor more alarming than itself. Yet the burden must be borne, the taxes be gathered ; and, year after year, they lay like a curse on the land, the prospect on every side growing darker and darker, till an old man entered the senate-house on his crutches and all was changed.

MARCO GRIFFONI was the last of an ancient family, a family of royal merchants ; and the richest citizen in GENOA, perhaps in Europe. His parents dying while yet he lay in the cradle, his wealth had accumulated from the year of his birth ; and so noble a use did he make of it when he arrived at manhood, that wherever he went, he was followed by the blessings of the people. He would often say, ‘ I hold it only in trust for others ; ’ but GENOA was then at her old amusement, and the work grew on his hands. Strong as he was, the evil he had to struggle with, was stronger than he. His cheerfulness, his alacrity left him ; and, having lifted up his voice for Peace, he withdrew at once from the sphere of life he had moved in—to become, as it were, another man.

From that time and for full fifty years he was to be seen sitting, like one of the founders of his House, at his desk among his money-bags, in a narrow street near

the Porto Franco ; and he, who in a famine had filled the granaries of the State, sending to Sicily and even to Egypt, now lived only as for his heirs, though there were none to inherit ; giving no longer to any—but lending to all—to the rich on their bonds and the poor on their pledges ; lending at the highest rate and exacting with the utmost rigour. No longer relieving the miserable, he sought only to enrich himself by their misery ; and there he sate in his gown of frieze, till every finger was pointed at him in passing and every tongue exclaimed, ‘ There sits the Miser ! ’

But in that character and amidst all that obloquy he was still the same as ever, still acting to the best of his judgment for the good of his fellow-citizens ; and when the measure of their calamities was full, when Peace had come, but had come to no purpose, and the lesson, as he flattered himself, was graven deep in their minds, then, but not till then, though his hair had long grown grey, he threw off the mask and gave up all he had, to annihilate at a blow his great and cruel adversaries,\* those taxes which, when

\* Such as the Gabelles formerly in France ; “ où le droit,” says Montesquieu, “ excédoit de dix-sept fois la valeur de la

excessive, break the hearts of the people ; a glorious achievement for an individual, though a bloodless one, and such as only can be conceived possible in a small community like theirs.

Alas, how little did he know of human nature ! How little had he reflected on the ruling passion of his countrymen, so injurious to others and at length so fatal to themselves ! Almost instantly they grew arrogant and quarrelsome ; almost instantly they were in arms again ; and, before the statue was up, that had been voted to his memory, every tax, if we may believe the historian,\* was laid on as before, to awaken vain regrets and wise resolutions.

marchandise." Salt is an article, of which none know the value, who have not known the want of it.

\* Who he is, I have yet to learn. The story was told to me many years ago by a great reader of the old annalists ; but I have searched every where for it in vain.



### A FAREWELL.\*

AND now farewell to ITALY—perhaps  
For ever! Yet, methinks, I could not go,  
I could not leave it, were it mine to say,  
'Farewell for ever!' Many a courtesy,  
That sought no recompense, and met with none  
But in the swell of heart with which it came,

\* Written at Susa, May 1, 1822.

Have I experienced ; not a cabin-door,  
 Go where I would, but opened with a smile ;  
 From the first hour, when, in my long descent,  
 Strange perfumes rose, rose as to welcome me,  
 From flowers that ministered like unseen spirits ;  
 From the first hour, when vintage-songs broke forth,  
 A grateful earnest, and the Southern lakes,  
 Dazzlingly bright, unfolded at my feet ;  
 They that receive the cataracts, and ere long  
 Dismiss them, but how changed—onward to roll  
 From age to age in silent majesty,  
 Blessing the nations, and reflecting round  
 The gladness they inspire.

Gentle or rude,

No scene of life but has contributed  
 Much to remember—from the POLESINE,  
 Where, when the south-wind blows and clouds on  
                   clouds

Gather and fall, the peasant freights his boat,  
 A sacred ark, slung in his orchard-grove ;  
 Mindful to migrate when the king of floods \*  
 Visits his humble dwelling, and the keel,

\* The Po. 'Chaque maison est pourvue de bateaux, et  
 lorsque l'inondation s'annonce,' &c.—*Lettres de Chateaufvieux*.

Slowly uplifted over field and fence,  
 Floats on a world of waters—from that low,  
 That level region, where no Echo dwells,  
 Or, if she comes, comes in her saddest plight,  
 Hoarse, inarticulate—on to where the path  
 Is lost in rank luxuriance, and to breathe  
 Is to inhale distemper, if not death ; \*  
 Where the wild-boar retreats, when hunters chafe,  
 And, when the day-star flames, the buffalo-herd,  
 Afflicted, plunge into the stagnant pool,

\* It was somewhere in the Maremma, a region so fatal to so many, that the unhappy Pia, a Siennese lady of the family of Tolommei, fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of her husband. Thither he conveyed her in the sultry time,

“ tra'l Luglio e'l Settembre ; ”

having resolved in his heart that she should perish there, even though he perished there with her. Not a word escaped from him on the way, not a syllable in answer to her remonstrances or her tears ; and in sullen silence he watched patiently by her till she died.

“ Siena mi fe ; disfecemi Maremma.

Salsi colui, che'nнанellata pria,

Disposando, m'avea con la sua gemma.”

The Maremma is continually in the mind of Dante ; now as swarming with serpents, and now as employed in its great work of destruction.



Nothing discerned amid the water-leaves,  
 Save here and there the likeness of a head,  
 Savage, uncouth ; where none in human shape  
 Come, save the herdsman, levelling his length  
 Of lance with many a cry, or, Tartar-like,  
 Urging his steed along the distant hill  
 As from a danger. There, but not to rest,  
 I travelled many a dreary league, nor turned  
 (Ah then least willing, as who had not been ?)  
 When in the South, against the azure sky,  
 Three temples rose in soberest majesty,  
 The wondrous work of some heroic race.\*

But now a long farewell ! Oft, while I live,  
 If once again in England, once again †  
 In my own chimney-nook, as Night steals on,  
 With half-shut eyes reclining, oft, methinks,  
 While the wind blusters and the drenching rain  
 Clatters without, shall I recall to mind

\* The temples of Pæstum.

† Who has travelled and cannot say with Catullus,

“ O quid solutis est beatius curis ?

Quum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino

Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum,

Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.”

The scenes, occurrences, I met with here  
And wander in Elysium ; many a note  
Of wildest melody, magician-like  
Awakening, such as the CALABRIAN horn  
Along the mountain-side, when all is still,  
Pours forth at folding-time ; and many a chant,  
Solemn, sublime, such as at midnight flows  
From the full choir, when richest harmonies  
Break the deep silence of thy glens, LA CAVA ;  
To him who lingers there with listening ear  
Now lost and now descending as from Heaven !



AND now a parting word is due from him  
 Who, in the classic fields of ITALY,  
 (If haply thou hast borne with him so long,)  
 Through many a grove by many a fount has led thee,  
 By many a temple half as old as Time ;  
 Where all was still awakening them that slept,  
 And conjuring up where all was desolate,  
 Where kings were mouldering in their funeral urns,  
 And oft and long the vulture flapped his wing—  
 Triumphs and masques.

Nature denied him much,  
 But gave him at his birth what most he values ;  
 A passionate love for music, sculpture, painting,  
 For poetry, the language of the gods,  
 For all things here, or grand or beautiful,  
 A setting sun, a lake among the mountains,  
 The light of an ingenuous countenance,  
 And what transcends them all, a noble action.

Nature denied him much, but gave him more ;  
 And ever, ever grateful should he be,

Though from his cheek, ere yet the down was there,  
 Health fled ; for in his heaviest hours would come  
 Gleams such as come not now ; nor failed he then,  
 (Then and through life his happiest privilege)  
 Full oft to wander where the Muses haunt,  
 Smit with the love of song.

'Tis now long since ;

And now, while yet 'tis day, would he withdraw,  
 Who, when in youth he strung his lyre, addressed  
 A former generation. Many an eye,  
 Bright as the brightest now, is closed in night,  
 And many a voice, how eloquent, is mute,  
 That, when he came, disdained not to receive  
 His lays with favour. \* \* \* \* \*



## ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Page 2, line 13.

*'Tis not a tale that every hour brings with it.*

“ LINES of eleven syllables occur almost in every page of Milton; but though they are not unpleasing, they ought not to be admitted into heroic poetry; since the narrow limits of our language allow us no other distinction of epic and tragic measures.” JOHNSON.

It is remarkable that He used them most at last. In the *Paradise Regained* they occur oftener than in the *Paradise Lost* in the proportion of ten to one; and let it be remembered that they supply us with another close, another cadence; that they add, as it were, a string to the instrument; and, by enabling the Poet to relax at pleasure, to rise and fall with his subject, contribute what is most wanted, compass, variety.

Shakespeare seems to have delighted in them, and in some of his soliloquies has used them four and five times in succession; an example I have not followed in mine. As in the following instance, where the subject is solemn beyond all others.

To be, or not to be, &c.

They come nearest to the flow of an unstudied

eloquence, and should therefore be used in the drama ; but why exclusively ? Horace, as we learn from himself, admitted the *Musa Pedestris* in his happiest hours, in those when he was most at his ease ; and we cannot regret her visits. To her we are indebted for more than half he has left us ; nor was she ever at his elbow in greater dishabille, than when he wrote the celebrated Journey to Brundisium.

Page 4, line 10.

*That winds beside the mirror of all beauty,*

There is no describing in words ; but the following lines were written on the spot, and may serve perhaps to recall to some of my readers what they have seen in this enchanting country.

I love to watch in silence till the Sun  
Sets ; and MONT BLANC, arrayed in crimson and gold,  
Flings his broad shadow half across the Lake ;  
That shadow, though it comes through pathless tracts  
Of Ether, and o'er Alp and desert drear,  
Only less bright, less glorious than himself.  
But, while we gaze, 'tis gone ! And now he shines  
Like burnished silver ; all, below, the Night's.

Such moments are most precious. Yet there are  
Others, that follow fast, more precious still ;  
When once again he changes, once again  
Clothing himself in grandeur all his own ;  
When, like a Ghost, shadowless, colourless,

He melts away into the Heaven of Heavens ;  
Himself alone revealed, all lesser things  
As though they were not and had never been !

Page 5, line 6.

*never to be named,*

See the Odyssey, lib. xix. v. 597. and lib. xxiii. v. 19.

Page 17, line 14.

ST. BRUNO'S *once*—

The Grande Chartreuse. It was indebted for its foundation to a miracle ; as every guest may learn there from a little book that lies on the table in his cell, the cell allotted to him by the fathers.

“ In this year the Canon died, and, as all believed, in the odour of sanctity : for who in his life had been so holy, in his death so happy ? But false are the judgments of men, as the event sheweth. For when the hour of his funeral had arrived, when the mourners had entered the church, the bearers set down the bier, and every voice was lifted up in the Miserere, suddenly, and as none knew how, the lights were extinguished, the anthem stopt ! A darkness succeeded, a silence as of the grave ; and these words came in sorrowful accents from the lips of the dead. ‘ I am summoned before a Just God ! - - A Just God judgeth me ! - - I am condemned by a Just God ! ’ ”

“ In the church,” says the legend, “ there stood a



young man with his hands clasped in prayer, who from that time resolved to withdraw into the desert. It was he whom we now invoke as St. Bruno.

Page 18, line 4.

*Glided along those aisles interminable,*

Ils ont la même longueur que l'église de Saint-Pierre de Rome, et ils renferment quatre cents cellules.

Page 18, line 8.

*that house so rich of old,*

*So courteous,*

The words of Ariosto.

una badia

Ricca—e cortesa a chiunque vi venia.

Page 20, line 2.

*He was nor dull nor contradictory,*

Not that I felt the confidence of Erasmus, when, on his way from Paris to Turin, he encountered the dangers of Mont Cenis in 1507 ; when, regardless of torrent and precipice, he versified as he went ; composing a poem on horseback,\* and writing it down at intervals as he sat in the saddle †—an example, I imagine, followed by few.

Much indeed of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, as the

\* ' Carmen equestre, vel potius Alpestre.'—ERASMUS.

† ' Notans in chartâ super sellam.'—*Idem*.

Author assured me, was conceived and executed in like manner on his journey through Greece ; but the work was performed in less unfavourable circumstances ; for, if his fits of inspiration were stronger, he travelled on surer ground.

Page 23, line 14.

*And gathered from above, below, around,*

The Author of Lalla Rookh, a Poet of such singular felicity as to give a lustre to all he touches, has written a song on this subject, called the Crystal-hunters.

Page 38, line I.

*I love to sail along the LARIAN Lake*

Originally thus :

I love to sail along the LARIAN Lake  
Under the shore—though not, where'er he dwelt,  
To visit PLINY—not, where'er he dwelt,  
Whate'er his humour ; for from cliff to cliff,  
From glade to glade, adorning as he went,  
He moved at pleasure, many a marble porch,  
Dorian, Corinthian, rising at his call.

Page 47, line 4.

*My omelet, and a flagon of hill-wine,*

Originally thus :

My omelet, and a trout, that, as the sun  
Shot his last ray through Zanga's leafy grove,

*Leaves at a garden by some happy*

*Fast from all eyes :*

*Zanaga is the name of a beautiful villa near Bergamo, in which Tasso finished his Tragedy of Torrismondo. It still belongs to his family.*

Page 47, line 2.

*Bartering my bread and salt for empty praise.*

After line 9, in the MS.

*That evening, tended on with verse and song.*

*I closed my eyes in heaven, but not to sleep ;*

*A Columbine, my nearest neighbour there,*

*In her great bounty, at the midnight-hour*

*Bestowing on the world two Harlequins.*

*Chapelle and Bachaumont fared no better at Salon. " à cause d'une comédienne, qui s'avisait d'accoucher de deux petits comédiens."*

Page 48, line 3.

*And shall I sup where JULIET at the Masque*

Originally thus :

*And shall I sup where JULIET at the Masque*

*First now and loved, and now, by him who came*

*That night a stranger, sleeps from age to age ?*

An old Palace of the Cappelletti, with its uncouth balcony and irregular windows, is still standing in a lane near the Market-place ; and what Englishman can behold it with indifference ?

When we enter Verona, we forget ourselves and are almost inclined to say with Dante,

“ Vieni a veder Montecchi, e Cappelletti.”

Page 48, line 5.

*Such questions hourly do I ask myself;*

It has been observed that in Italy the memory sees more than the eye. Scarcely a stone is turned up that has not some historical association, ancient or modern ; that may not be said to have gold under it.

Page 48, line 7.

‘ *To Ferrara*’—

Fallen as she is, she is still, as in the days of Tassoni,

“ La gran donna del Po.”

Page 48, line 17.

*Would they had loved thee less or feared thee more ‘*

From the sonnet of Filicaja, “ Italia ! Italia ! ” &c.

Page 48, line 18.

*Twice hast thou lived already ;*

*Twice shone among the nations of the world,*

All our travellers, from Addison downward, have diligently explored the monuments of her former exist-

ence ; while those of her latter have, comparatively speaking, escaped observation. If I cannot supply the deficiency, I will not follow their example ; and happy shall I be if by an intermixture of verse and prose I have furnished my countrymen on their travels with a pocket-companion.

Though the Obscure has its Worshipers, as well indeed it may, for ever changing its aspect and now and then, if we may believe it, wearing the likeness of the Sublime ; I have always endeavoured, with what success I cannot say, to express my thoughts and my feelings as naturally and as clearly in Verse as in Prose, sparing no labour and remembering the old Adage, "*Le Temps n'épargne pas ce qu'on fait sans lui.*"

It was the boast of Boileau, and how much are we indebted to him, that he had taught Racine to write with difficulty, to do as others have done who have left what will live for ever.

"Weigh well every word nor publish till many years are gone by," is an Injunction which has descended from Age to Age, the Injunction of One \* who could publish only in Manuscript and in Manuscript hope to survive ; though now (such the energy of his Genius, such the excellence of his precept and his practice) in every Country, every Language, and in numbers almost numberless, our constant companion wherever we go.

What would He have said now, when many a Volume, on its release from the Closet, wings its way in an instant

\* Horace.

over the Old World and the New, flying from City to City during the changes of the Moon ; and when the words, which are uttered in our Senate at Midnight, are delivered to thousands at Sun-rise and before Sun-set are travelling to the Ends of the Earth ?

Page 49, line 7.

*If but a sinew vibrate,*

There is a French proverb that must sometimes occur to an observer in the present age : *Beaucoup de mal, peu de bruit ; Beaucoup de bruit, peu de mal.*

To Lord John Russell are we indebted for that admirable definition of a Proverb, “ The wisdom of many and the wit of one.”

Page 50, line 6,

*The bat came hither for a sleeping-place ;*

A Mirror in the sixteenth century is said to have revealed a secret that led to less tragical consequences.

John Galeazzo Visconte, Duke of Milan, becoming enamoured in his youth of a daughter of the House of Correggio, his gaiety, his cheerfulness left him, as all observed though none knew why ; till some Ladies of the Court, who had lived with him in great familiarity and who had sought and sought but never found, began to rally him on the subject, saying, “ Forgive us our presumption, Sir ; but, as you are in love, for in love you must be, may we know who she is, that we may render honour to whom honour is due ; for it will be our delight no less than our duty to serve her ! ”

The Duke was in dismay and endeavoured to fly, if it were possible, from so unequal a combat. But in flight there is no security when such an enemy is in the field; and, being soon convinced that the more he resisted, the more he would be assailed, he resolved at once to capitulate; and, commanding for the purpose a splendid entertainment, such as he was accustomed to give, he invited them, one and all; not forgetting the lovely Correggia, who was as urgent as the rest, though she flattered herself that she knew the secret as well as he did.

When the banquet was over and the table-cloth removed, and every guest, as she sate, served with water for her fair hands and with a tooth-pick from the odoriferous mastic-tree, a Cabinet of rich workmanship was placed on the table, "And now," said he, with a gaiety unusual to lovers, "And now, my dear ladies, as I can deny you nothing, come, one by one, and behold her; for here she is!" As he spoke, he unfolded the doors of the Cabinet; and each in her turn beheld the Portrait of a beautiful Girl.

The last to look and to see was Correggia, for so he had contrived it; but no contrivance was wanted; for, shrinking and agitated, she had hung back behind them all, till to her ear came the intelligence that the Portrait was unknown, and with the intelligence came the conviction that her fond heart had deceived her.

But what were her feelings when she looked and saw; for at the touch of a spring the Portrait had vanished, and in a Mirror she saw—Herself!

*Ricordi di Sabba Castiglione, 1559.*

For this Story, as indeed for many others, I am indebted to my friend Mr Eastlake, the Royal Academician; and I am happy in this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to him.

Page 55, line 9.

*Still glowing with the richest hues of art,*

Several were painted by Giorgione and Titian; as, for instance, the Ca' Soranzo, the Ca' Grimani, and the Fondaco de' Tedeschi. Great was their emulation, great their rivalry, if we may judge from an anecdote related by Vasari; and with what interest must they have been observed in their progress, as they stood at work on their scaffolds, by those who were passing under them by land and by water!\*

Page 57, line 4.

*That child of fun and frolic, Arlecchino.*

A pleasant instance of his wit and agility was exhibited some years ago on the stage at Venice.

"The stutterer was in an agony; the word was inexorable. It was to no purpose that Harlequin suggested another and another. At length, in a fit of despair, he pitched his head full in the dying man's

\* Frederic Zuccherro, in a drawing which I have seen, has introduced his brother Taddeo as so employed at Rome on the Palace Mattei, and Raphael and Michael Angelo as sitting on horseback among the spectators below.



stomach, and the word bolted out of his mouth to the most distant part of the house."—See MOORE's *View of Society in Italy*.

He is well described by Marmontel in the *Encyclopédie*.

“ Personnage de la comédie italienne. Le caractère distinctif de l'ancienne comédie italienne est de jouer des ridicules, non pas personnels, mais nationaux. C'est une imitation grotesque des mœurs des différentes villes d'Italie ; et chacune d'elles est représentée par un personnage qui est toujours le même. Pantalon est vénitien, le Docteur est bolonois, Scapin est napolitain, et Arlequin est bergamasque. Celui-ci est d'une singularité qui mérite d'être observée ; et il a fait long-temps les plaisirs de Paris, joué par trois acteurs célèbres, Dominique, Thomassin, et Carlin. Il est vraisemblable qu'un esclave africain fut le premier modèle de ce personnage. Son caractère est un mélange d'ignorance, de naïveté, d'esprit, de bêtise et de grâce : c'est un espèce d'homme ébauché, un grand enfant, qui a des lueurs de raison et d'intelligence, et dont toutes les méprises ou les mal-adresses ont quelque chose de piquant. Le vrai modèle de son jeu est la souplesse, l'agilité, la gentillesse d'un jeune chat, avec une écorce de grossièreté qui rend son action plus plaisante ; son rôle est celui d'un valet patient, fidèle, crédule, gourmand, toujours amoureux, toujours dans l'embarras, ou pour son maître, ou pour lui-même ; qui s'afflige, qui se console avec la facilité d'un enfant, et dont la douleur est aussi amusante que la joie.”

Page 59, line 2.

*A scene of light and glory, a dominion,  
That has endured the longest among men.*

A Poet of our own Country, Mr. Wordsworth, has written a noble sonnet on the extinction of the Venetian Republic.

“Once did She hold the gorgeous East in fee.” &c.

Page 61, line 10.

*and at once she fell ;*

There was, in my time, another republic, a place of refuge for the unfortunate, and, not only at its birth, but to the last hour of its existence, which had established itself in like manner among the waters and which shared the same fate ;—a republic, the citizens of which, if not more enterprising, were far more virtuous,\* and could say also to the great nations of the world, ‘Your countries were acquired by conquest or by inheritance ; but ours is the work of our own hands. We renew it, day by day ; and, but for us, it might cease to be to-morrow !’

\* It is related that Spinola and Richardot, when on their way to negotiate a treaty at the Hague in 1608, saw eight or ten persons land from a little boat, and, sitting down on the grass, make a meal of bread and cheese and beer. ‘Who are these travellers ?’ said the Ambassadors to a peasant.—‘They are the deputies from the states,’ he answered, ‘our sovereign lords and masters.’—‘We must make peace,’ they cried. ‘These are not men to be conquered.’

VOLTAIRE.

—a republic, in its progress, for ever warred on by the elements and how often by men more cruel than they; yet constantly cultivating the arts of peace, and, short as was the course allotted to it (only three times the life of man, according to the Psalmist) producing, amidst all its difficulties, not only the greatest sea-men, but the greatest lawyers, the greatest physicians, the most accomplished scholars, the most skilful painters, and statesmen as wise as they were just.\*

Page 63, line 3.

*Playing at MORA*

A national game of great antiquity, and most probably

\* What names, for instance, are more illustrious than those of Barneveldt and De Witt? But when there were such mothers, there might well be such sons.

When Reinier Barneveldt was condemned to die for an attempt to revenge his father's death by assassination, his mother threw herself at the feet of Prince Maurice. 'You did not deign,' said he, 'to ask for your husband's life; and why ask for your son's?'—'My husband,' she replied, 'was innocent; but my son is guilty.'

De Witt was at once a model for the greatest and the least. Careless as he was of his life when in the discharge of his duty, he was always careful of his health; and to the question, how he was able to transact such a multiplicity of affairs, he would answer, "By doing only one thing at a time." A saying, which should not soon be forgotten and which may remind the reader of another, though of less value, by a great English Lawyer of the last Century, John Dunning. "I do a little; a little does itself; and the rest is undone."

the ‘micare digitis’ of the Romans. It is an old observation that few things are so lasting as the games of the young. They go down from one generation to another.

Page 63, line 4.

*With Punchinello.—’Tis a game to strike*

Originally thus :

With Punchinello, crying as in wrath

“Tre ! Quattro ! Cinque !”—’Tis a game to strike

Page 65, line 10.

*Mishap passed o’er thee like a summer-cloud.*

When we wish to know if a man may be accounted happy, we should perhaps inquire, not whether he is prosperous or unprosperous, but how much he is affected by little things—by such as hourly assail us in the commerce of life, and are no more to be regarded than the buzzings and stings of a summer-fly.

Page 71, line 13.

*That deep descent*

Les prisons des plombs, c’est-à-dire ces fournaies ardentes qu’on avait distribuées en petites cellules sous les terrasses qui couvrent le palais ; les puits, c’est-à-dire ces fosses creusées sous les canaux, où le jour et la chaleur n’avaient jamais pénétré, étaient les silencieux dépositaires des mystérieuses vengeances de ce tribunal.

DARU.

Page 71, line 7.

CARRARA.

Francis Carrara II.



Page 72, line 22.

*Yet what so gay as VENICE?*

In a letter, written by Francesco Priscianese, a Florentine, there is an interesting account of an entertainment given in that city by Titian.

"I was invited," says he, "to celebrate the first of August (ferrare Agosto) in a beautiful garden belonging to that Great Painter,\* a man who by his courtesies could give a grace and a charm to any thing festive;† and there, when I arrived, I found him in company with some of the most accomplished persons then in Venice; together with three of my countrymen, Pietro Aretino, Nardi the historian,‡ and Sansovino so celebrated as a sculptor and an architect.

\* Great as he was, we know little of his practice. Palma the Elder, who studied under him, used to say that he finished more with the finger than the pencil.—BOSCHINI.

† His scholar Tintoret, if so much could not be said of him, would now and then enliven the conversation at his table with a sally that was not soon forgotten. Sitting one day there with his friend Bassan, "I tell thee what, Giacomo," said he: "if I had thy colouring and thou hadst my design, the Titians and Correggios and Raphaels should not approach us."—VARRI.

‡ Nardi lived long, if not so long as Titian. Writing to Varchi on the 13th of July, 1555, he says: "I am still sound,

“ Though the place was shady, the sun was still powerful ; and, before we sat down at table, we passed our time in contemplating the excellent pictures with which the house was filled, and in admiring the order and beauty of the garden, which, being on the sea and at the northern extremity of Venice, looked directly on the little island of Murano and on others not less beautiful.

“ Great indeed was our admiration, great our enjoyment, wherever we turned ; and no sooner did the sun go down, than the water was covered with gondolettas adorned with ladies and resounding with the richest harmonies, vocal and instrumental, which continued till midnight and delighted us beyond measure, while we sat and supped, regaling ourselves with everything that was most exquisite.”

Page 73, line 18.

‘ *But who moves there, alone among them all?* ’

See the history of Bragadino, the Alchymist, as related by Daru. *Hist. de Venise*, c. 28.

The person that follows him was yet more extraordinary, and is said to have appeared there in 1687. See *Hermippus Redivivus*.

“ Those, who have experienced the advantages which all strangers enjoy in that City, will not be surprised that one who went by the name of Signor Gualdi was admitted

though feeble ; having on the twenty-first of the present month to begin to climb with my staff the steep ascent of the eightieth year of this my mispent life.”—TIRABOSCHI.

into the best company, though none knew who or what he was. He remained there some months ; and three things were remarked concerning him—that he had a small but inestimable collection of pictures, which he readily showed to anybody—that he spoke on every subject with such a mastery as astonished all who heard him—and that he never wrote or received any letter, never required any credit or used any bills of exchange, but paid for every thing in ready money, and lived respectably, though not splendidly.

“This gentleman being one day at the coffee-house, a Venetian nobleman, who was an excellent judge of pictures, and who had heard of Signor Gualdi’s collection, expressed a desire to see them ; and his request was instantly granted. After observing and admiring them for some time, he happened to cast his eyes over the chamber-door, where hung a portrait of the Stranger. The Venetian looked upon it, and then upon him. ‘This is your portrait, Sir,’ said he to Signor Gualdi. The other made no answer but by a low bow. ‘Yet you look,’ he continued, ‘like a man of fifty ; and I know this picture to be of the hand of Titian, who has been dead one hundred and thirty years. How is this possible ?’ ‘It is not easy,’ said Signor Gualdi gravely, ‘to know all things that are possible ; but there is certainly no crime in my being like a picture of Titian’s.’ The Venetian perceived that he had given offence and took his leave.

“In the evening he could not forbear mentioning what had passed to some of his friends, who resolved to

satisfy themselves the next day by seeing the picture. For this purpose they went to the coffee-house about the time that Signor Gualdi was accustomed to come there ; and, not meeting with him, inquired at his lodgings, where they learnt that he had set out an hour before for Vienna. This affair made a great stir at the time."

Page 75, line 4.

*All eye, all ear, no where and every where,*

A Frenchman of high rank, who had been robbed at Venice and had complained in conversation of the negligence of the Police, saying that they were vigilant only as spies on the stranger, was on his way back to the Terra Firma, when his gondola stopped suddenly in the midst of the waves. He inquired the reason ; and his gondoliers pointed to a boat with a red flag, that had just made them a signal. It arrived ; and he was called on board. ' You are the Prince de Craon ? Were you not robbed on Friday-evening ?—I was.—Of what ?—Of five hundred ducats.—And where were they ?—In a green purse.—Do you suspect any body ?—I do, a servant.—Would you know him again ?—Certainly.' The Interrogator with his foot turned aside an old cloak that lay there ; and the Prince beheld his purse in the hand of a dead man. ' Take it ; and remember that none set their feet again in a country where they have presumed to doubt the wisdom of the government.'



Page 75, line 7.

*Most present when least thought of—*

Une magistrature terrible, says Montesquieu, une magistrature établie pour venger les crimes qu'elle soupçonne.—Of the terror which it inspired he could speak from experience, if we may believe one of his contemporaries.

In Italy, says Diderot, he became acquainted with Lord Chesterfield, and they travelled on together, disputing all the way ; each asserting and maintaining as for his life the intellectual superiority of his countrymen ; till at length they came to Venice, where Montesquieu was prosecuting his researches with an ardour all his own, when he received a visit from a stranger, a Frenchman in a rusty garb, who thus addressed him. “ You must wonder at my intrusion, sir ; but, when the life of a countryman is in danger, I cannot remain silent, cost me what it may. In this city many a man has gone to his grave for one inconsiderate word, and you have uttered a thousand. Nor is it unknown to the Government that you write ; and before the sun goes down—But I have said more than enough ; and may it not be too late ! Good morning to you, sir. All I beg of you in return is, that, if you see me again under any circumstances, you will not discover that you have seen me before.”

The President, in the greatest consternation, prepared for instant flight, and had already committed his papers

to the flames, when Chesterfield appeared and began to reason with him on the subject.

“What could be his motive? Friendship?”—“He did not know me.”—“Money?”—“He asked for none.”—“And all then for nothing; when, if detected, he would be strangled on the spot!—No, no, my friend. He was sent, you may rest assured; and what would you say—but let me reflect a little—and what would you say, if you were indebted for this visit to an Englishman, a fellow-traveller of yours, to convince you by experience of what by argument he could never convince you—that one grain of our common sense, meanly as you may think of it, is worth a thousand of that *Esprit* on which you all value yourselves so highly; for with one grain of common sense——”

“Ah, villain!” exclaimed Montesquieu, “what a trick you have played me!—And my manuscript! my manuscript, which I have burnt!”

Page 78, line 3.

*Silent, grass-grown—*

When a Despot lays his hand on a Free City, how soon must he make the discovery of the Rustic, who bought Punch of the Puppet-show man, and complained that he would not speak!

Page 99, line 20.

*Nothing but turned to hate!*

There is a beautiful Precept which he who has received

an injury, or who thinks that he has, would for his own sake do well to follow : “ Excuse half and forgive the rest.”

Page 106, line 13.

*Such as a shipwrecked man might hope to build,*

After which in the MS.

A Crusoe, sorrowing in his loneliness—

Page 109, line 4.

*He cultured all that could refine, exalt;*


Thrice happy is he who acquires the habit of looking everywhere for excellencies and not for faults—whether in art or in nature—whether in a picture, a poem, or a character. Like the bee in its flight, he extracts the sweet and not the bitter wherever he goes ; till his mind becomes a dwelling-place for all that is beautiful, receiving, as it were by instinct, what is congenial to itself, and rejecting every thing else almost as unconsciously as if it was not there.

Page 110, line 1.

*If thou shouldst ever come by choice or chance*

*To MODENA,*

May I for a moment transport my reader into the depths of the Black Forest ? It is for the sake of a little story which has some relation to the subject and which many, if I mistake not, will wish to be true.



"Farewell!" said the old Baron, as he conducted his guest to the Gate. "If you must go, you must. But promise to write, for we shall be anxious to hear of your entire recovery; though we cannot regret, as we ought to do, an illness by which we have been so much the gainers." The young man said nothing, but the tears were in his eyes; and, as the carriage drove off, he looked back again and again on the venerable towers of the Castle in which he had experienced such kindness. "Nor can I regret my illness," said he to himself with a sigh.

Sick and a stranger, he had been received and welcomed from a miserable inn in the village below. By the Baron he had been treated with the tenderness of a parent; and by his daughter—but the reader must fill up the sentence from what follows.

It was a younger son of the House of Modena, who was now travelling homeward along the banks of the Danube. What he thought at first to be gratitude, neither time nor distance could remove or diminish; and, having not long afterwards, by some unexpected circumstances, succeeded to the Dukedom, he wrote instantly to invite Her who had nursed him in his extremity, to come and share his throne. "You have given me life," said he, "and you cannot refuse me that without which life would be of little value."

Her answer was soon received. She would not deny the pleasure, the emotion with which she had read his letter. She would not conceal the friendship, the more than friendship, which she had conceived for him.

"But I am no longer," says she, "what I was. A cruel distemper has so entirely changed me that you would not know me ; and, grateful as I shall ever feel for the honour and the happiness you intended for me, I must for your sake, for my own, decline them both, and remain here to devote myself to my Father in the obscurity in which you found me."

"No," he replied, "it was your mind, and not your person, beautiful as you then were, beautiful as in my eyes you must always continue to be, that won my regard. Come, for come you must, and bring Him, my Friend, my Benefactor, along with you, that with you I may study to make him happy ; nor can I fail of success, for it shall be the business of my life to make *you* so."

She came, and as lovely as ever. It was a *ruse* to try the strength of his affection ; and from her is said to have descended the race that now occupies the throne of Modena.

Page 111, line 14.

*'Tis of a Lady in her earliest youth,*

This story is, I believe, founded on fact ; though the time and place are uncertain. Many old houses in England lay claim to it.

Except in this instance and another (p. 259) I have every where followed history or tradition ; and I would here disburden my conscience in pointing out these exceptions, lest the reader should be misled by them.

Page 119, line 2.

*and many a tower,*

Such, perhaps, as suggested to Petrocchi the sonnet,  
 “Io chiesi al Tempo,” &c.

I said to Time, ‘This venerable pile,  
 Its floor the earth, its roof the firmament,  
 Whose was it once?’ He answered not, but fled  
 Fast as before. I turned to Fame, and asked.  
 ‘Names such as his, to thee they must be known.  
 Speak!’ But she answered only with a sigh,  
 And, musing mournfully, looked on the ground.  
 Then to Oblivion I addressed myself,  
 A dismal phantom, sitting at the gate;  
 And, with a voice as from the grave, he cried,  
 ‘Whose it was once I care not; now ’tis mine.’\*

The same turn of thought is in an ancient inscription  
 which Sir Walter Scott repeated to me many years ago,  
 and which he had met with, I believe, in the cemetery  
 of Melrose Abbey, when wandering, like Old Mortality,  
 among the tomb-stones there.

The Earth walks on the Earth, glistening with gold;  
 The Earth goes to the Earth, sooner than it wold.  
 The Earth builds on the Earth temples and towers;  
 The Earth says to the Earth, ‘All will be ours.’

\* For the last line I am indebted to a translation by the  
 Rev. Charles Strong.

Page 123, line 1.

*South of the Church, east of the belfry-tower,*

This Quarter of the City was at the close of the fourteenth century\* the scene of a romantic incident that befell a young lady of the Amieri family, who, being crossed in love and sacrificed by her father to his avarice or his ambition, was, in the fourth year of an unhappy marriage, consigned to the grave.

With the usual solemnities she was conveyed to the Cemetery of the Cathedral, and deposited in a Sepulchre of the family that was long pointed out; but she was not to remain there. For she had been buried in a trance; and, awaking at midnight 'among them that slept,' she disengaged in the darkness her hands and her feet, and, climbing up the narrow staircase to a gate that had been left unlocked, came abroad into the moonshine, wondering where she was and what had befallen her. When she had in some degree recovered herself, she sought the house of her Husband†; going forth in her grave-clothes and passing through the Street that was thenceforth to be called the Street of the Dead.‡ But, when she arrived there and he beheld her, he started back as from a spectre, and shut the door against her and fled.

To her Father then she directed her steps, and afterwards to an Uncle, but with no better success; and now,

\* October, 1396.

† Nel Corso degli Adimari.

‡ La Via della Morte, o, per dir meglio, della Morta.

being everywhere rejected and with horror,—what, alas, had she to do but to die—to return to the place from which in that garment she had wandered? For awhile in her agony she is said to have sheltered herself under the porch of St. Bartholomew; till, the day beginning to break and the stir of life to gather round her, she resolved at once to fly for refuge to him who had loved her from their childhood, and who could never reject her.

Undistinguished in the crowd, he had followed the funeral-train; and, having taken a last look before she was removed from the bier, he was brooding at home on the Past, when a voice came through the lattice like a voice from heaven, and the interview let those imagine who can.

The sequel will surprise the reader, but we should remember when and where they lived. Her Husband claiming her, she appealed to the Ecclesiastical Court; and after due deliberation it was decided that, having been buried with the rites of the Church, and having passed through the grave, she was absolved from her vow and at liberty to marry again.—*Firenze Illustrata. L'Osservatore Fiorentino.*

Page 124, line 2.

*Sit thee down awhile;  
Then, by the gates, &c.*

“*Movemur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus, aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia. Me quidem ipsæ illæ nostræ Athenæ non tam*



operibus magnificis exquisitisque antiquorum artibus delectant, quàm recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, ubi disputare sit solitus : studiosèque eorum etiam sepulchra contemplor."—Cic. *de Legibus*, ii. 2.

Page 124, line 13.

*his, alas, to lead*

*A life of trouble,*


Great indeed are the miseries that here await the children of Genius ; so exquisitely alive are they to every breath that stirs. But if they suffer more than others, more than others is it theirs to enjoy. Every gleam of sunshine on their journey has a lustre not its own ; and to the last, come what may, how great is their delight when they pour forth their conceptions, when they deliver what they receive from the God that is within them ; how great the confidence with which they look forward to the day, however distant, when those who are yet unborn shall bless them !

Page 132, line 5.

*Whence GALILEO's glass, &c.*

His first instrument was presented by him to the Doge of Venice ; and there is a tradition at Venice that he exhibited its wonders on the top of the tower of St. Mark.

His second, which discovered the satellites of Jupiter and was endeared to him, as he says, by much fatigue



and by many a midnight-watch, remained entire, I believe, till very lately, in the Museum at Florence.

Kepler's letter to him on that discovery is very characteristic of the writer. 'I was sitting idle at home, thinking of you and your letters, most excellent Galileo, when Wachenfels stopped his carriage at my door to tell me the news; and such was my wonder when I heard it, such my agitation (for at once it decided an old controversy of ours) that, what with his joy and my surprise, and the laughter of both, we were for some time unable, he to speak, and I to listen.—At last I began to consider how they could be there, without overturning my *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, published thirteen years ago. Not that I doubt their existence. So far from it, I am longing for a glass, that I may, if possible, get the start of you, and find two for Mars, six or eight for Saturn,' &c.

In Jupiter and his satellites, seen as they now are, 'we behold, at a single glance of the eye, a beautiful miniature of the planetary system,' and perhaps of every system of worlds through the regions of space.

Page 133, line 5.

*Beautiful* FLORENCE,

It is somewhere mentioned that Michael Angelo, when he set out from Florence to build the dome of St. Peter's, turned his horse round in the road to contemplate once more that of the cathedral, as it rose in the grey of the morning from among the pines and cypresses of the city, and that he said after a pause, 'Come te non voglio!

*Meglio di te non posso !*\* He never indeed spoke of it but with admiration : and, if we may believe tradition, his tomb by his own desire was to be so placed in the Santa Croce as that from it might be seen, when the doors of the church stood open, that noble work of Brunelleschi.

Page 134, line 7.

*Round the green hill they went,*

I have here followed Baldelli. It has been said that Boccaccio drew from his imagination. But is it likely, when he and his readers were living within a mile or two of the spot? Truth or fiction, it furnishes a pleasant picture of the manners and amusements of the Florentines in that day.

Page 136, line 18.

*Entering his closet, and among his books,  
Among the Great of every age and clime,*

Since the Invention of Letters, when we began to write, how much, that will live for ever, has come in solitude and in silence from the head and the heart! No Voice delivers it when it comes; yet on by its own energy it goes through the world, come whence it may—from the distant—from the dead; and on it will continue to go, enlightening millions yet unborn in regions yet undiscovered.

\* Like thee I will not build one. Better than thee I cannot.

Page 137, line 4.

*sung of Old  
For its green wine ;*

La Verdea. It is celebrated by Rinuccini, Redi, and most of the Tuscan Poets ; nor is it unnoticed by some of ours.

“ Say, he had been at Rome, and seen the relics,  
Drunk your Verdea-wine,” &c.

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER.


Page 137, line 6.

*that great Astronomer,*

It is difficult to conceive what Galileo must have felt, when, having constructed his telescope, he turned it to the heavens, and saw the mountains and valleys in the moon.—Then the moon was another earth ; the earth another planet ; and all were subject to the same laws. What an evidence of the simplicity and the magnificence of nature !

But at length he turned it again, still directing it upward, and again he was lost ; for he was now among the fixed stars ; and, if not magnified as he expected them to be, they were multiplied beyond measure.

What a moment of exultation for such a mind as his ! But as yet it was only the dawn of a day that was coming ; nor was he destined to live till that day was in its splendour. The great law of gravitation was not yet to be made known ; and how little did he think, as



he held the instrument in his hand, that we should travel by it so far as we have done ; that its revelations would ere long be so glorious !

Among the innumerable stars now discovered, and at every improvement of the telescope we discover more and more, there are many at such a distance from this little planet of ours, that ‘their light must have taken at least a thousand years to reach us.’ The intelligence, which they may be said to convey to us, night after night, must therefore, when we receive it, be a thousand years old ; for every ray, that comes, must have set out as long ago ; and, ‘when we observe their places and note their changes,’ they may have ceased to exist for a thousand years.


Nor can their dimensions be less wonderful than their distances ; if Sirius, as it is more than conjectured, be nearly equal to fourteen suns, and there are others that surpass Sirius.—Yet all of them must be as nothing in the immensity of space, and amidst the ‘numbers without number’ that may never become visible here, though they were created *in the beginning*.—Herschel.

Page 137, line 7.

*Seven years a prisoner at the city-gate,*

Galileo came to Arcetri at the close of the year 1633; and remained there, while he lived, by an order of the Inquisition.\* It is without the walls, near the Porta Romana.

\* For believing in the motion of the earth. ‘They may issue



He was buried with all honour in the church of the Santa Croce.

Page 138, line 4.

*Some verse of ARIOSTO!*

Ariosto himself employed much of his time in gardening; and to his garden at Ferrara we owe many a verse.

Page 138, line 14.

*Who could requite him—who would spread his name  
O'er lands and seas—*

If we may judge from the progress which our language has made and is making, where, in what region however distant, may it not prevail? And how inspiring yet how awful is the reflection; for who among us can say where what he writes will not be read—where the seed which he sows will not spring up to good or to evil?

“I care not,” says Milton, “to be once named abroad, though perhaps I could attain to that; being content with these Islands as my world.”—Yet where may he not be named, and with reverence? Where may not the Verse which he delivered in trust to others as he sate dictating in his darkness, be treasured up in the memories and in the hearts of men; his language being theirs?

their decrees,’ says Pascal, ‘it is to no purpose. If the earth is really turning round, all mankind together cannot keep it from turning, or keep themselves from turning with it.’—*Les Provinciales*, xviii.

Page 130, line 16.

FLORENCE *and* PISA—

I cannot dismiss Pisa without a line or two : for much do I owe to her. If Time has levelled her ten thousand towers (for, like Lucca, she was ‘torreggiata a guisa d’un boschetto’) she has still her cathedral and her baptistery, her belfry and her cemetery ; and from Time they have acquired more than they have lost.

If many a noble monument is gone,  
That said how glorious in her day she was,  
There is a sacred place within her walls,  
Sacred and silent, save when they that die,  
Come there to rest, and they that live, to pray,  
For then are voices heard, crying to God,  
Where yet remain, apart from all things else,  
Four, such as no where on the earth are seen  
Assembled ; and at even, when the sun  
Sinks in the west, and in the east the moon  
As slowly rises, her great round displaying  
Over a City now so desolate—  
Such is the grandeur, such the solitude,  
Such their dominion in that solemn hour,  
We stand and gaze and wonder where we are,  
In this world or another.

Page 141, line 19.

*And lo, an atom on that dangerous sea,*  
Petrarch, as we learn from himself, was on his way

to Ancisa; whither his mother was retiring. He was seven months old at the time.

A most extraordinary deluge, accompanied by signs and prodigies, happened a few years afterwards. "On that night," says Giovanni Villani, "a hermit, being at prayer in his hermitage above Vallombrosa, heard a furious trampling as of many horses; and, crossing himself and hurrying to the wicket, saw a multitude of infernal horsemen, all black and terrible, riding by at full speed. When in the name of God he conjured some of them to reveal their purpose, they replied, 'We are going, if it be His pleasure, to drown the city of Florence for its wickedness.'"—"This account," says he, "was given me by the Abbot of Vallombrosa, who had questioned the holy man himself."—xi. 2.

Page 144, line 1.

*and hence a world of woe!*

If War is a calamity, what a calamity must be Civil War; for how cruel are the circumstances which it gives birth to!

'I had served long in foreign countries,' says an old soldier, 'and had borne my part in the sack of many a town; but there I had only to deal with strangers; and I shall never, no never forget what I felt to-day, when a voice in my own language cried out to me for quarter.'



Page 145, line 9.

*Yet, when Slavery came,  
Worse followed.*

It is remarkable that the noblest works of human genius have been produced in times of tumult ; when every man was his own master, and all things were open to all. Homer, Dante, and Milton appeared in such times ; and we may add Virgil.\*

Page 150, line 4.

*But lo, the Sun is setting ; earth and sky*

Originally thus :

But let us hence. For now the Sun withdraws,  
Setting to rise elsewhere—elsewhere to rise,  
Gladdening the nations that expect him there ;  
And on to go, dispensing light and life,  
On, while his absence here invites to sleep,  
Far as the Himmalayans and the springs  
Of Indus and the innumerable tribes  
That on their faces fall to hail his coming.

\* The Augustan Age, as it is called, what was it but a dying blaze of the Commonwealth ? When Augustus began to reign, Cicero and Lucretius were dead, Catullus had written his satires against Cæsar, and Horace and Virgil were no longer in their first youth. Horace had served under Brutus ; and Virgil had been pronounced to be

“ Magnæ spes altera Romæ.”

Page 151, line 1.

*It was an hour of universal joy.*

Before line 1, in the MS.

The sun ascended, and the eastern sky  
 Flamed like a furnace, while the western glowed  
 As if another day was dawning there.

Page 157, line 6.

*no bush or green or dry,*

A sign in our country as old as SHAKSPEARE, and still used in ITALY. “ Une branche d’arbre, attachée à une maison rustique, nous annonce les moyens de nous rafraîchir. Nous y trouvons du lait et des œufs frais ; nous voilà contents.”—*Mém. de Goldoni.*

There is, or was very lately, in FLORENCE a small wine-house with this inscription over the door, ‘ Al buon vino non bisogna frasca.’ Good wine needs no bush. It was much frequented by SALVATOR ROSA, who drew a portrait of his hostess.

Page 168, line 17.

*All things that strike, ennoble—*

Such was the enthusiasm there at the revival of Art, that the discovery of a precious marble was an event for celebration ; and, in the instance of the Laocoon, it was recorded on the tomb of the discoverer. ‘ Felici de Fredis, qui ob proprias virtutes, et repertum Laocoöntis

divinum quod in Vaticano cernes ferè respirans simulacrum, immortalitatem meruit, A. D. 1528.\*

The Laocoon was found in the Baths of Titus, and, as we may conclude, in the very same chamber in which it was seen by the Elder Pliny. It stood alone there in a niche that is still pointed out to the traveller; † and well might it be hailed by the Poets of that day! What a moment for the imagination, when, on the entrance of a torch, it emerged at once from the darkness of so long a night!

There is a letter on the subject, written by Francesco da S. Gallo, in 1567.

‘ Some statues being discovered in a vineyard near S. Maria Maggiore, the Pope said to a groom of the stables, “ Tell Giuliano da S. Gallo to go and see them; ” and my Father, when he received the message, went directly to Michael Angelo Buonarroti, who was always to be found at home (being at that time employed on the Mausoleum), and they set out together on horseback; I, who was yet a child, riding on the crupper behind my Father.

‘ When they arrived there and went down, they exclaimed, “ This is the Laocoon of which Pliny makes mention ! ” and the opening was enlarged that the marble

\* In the Church of Ara Cœli.

† The walls and the niche are of a bright vermillion. See Observations on the colours of the Ancients by Sir Humphry Davy, with whom I visited this chamber in 1814.

might be taken out and inspected; and they returned to dinner, discoursing of ancient things.'

Page 171, line 10.

*But whence spoke*

*They who harangued the people; turning now*

It was Caius Gracchus who introduced vehement action and the practice of walking to and fro when they spoke.  
—*Dio. fragm. xxxiv. 90.*

Page 172, line 5.

*Scorning the chains he could not hope to break,*

We are told that Cæsar passed the Rubicon and overthrew the Commonwealth; but the seeds of destruction were already in the Senate-house, the Forum, and the Camp. When Cæsar fell, was liberty restored?

History, as well as Poetry, delights in a hero, and is for ever ascribing to one what was the work of many; for, as men, we are flattered by such representations of human greatness; forgetting how often leaders are led, and overlooking the thousand thousand springs of action by which the events of the world are brought to pass.

Page 173, line 11.

*Well might the great, the mighty of the world,*

“ Rien ne servit mieux Rome, que le respect qu'elle imprima à la terre. Elle mit d'abord les rois dans le silence, et les rendit comme stupides. Il ne s'agissoit

pas du degré de leur puissance ; mais leur personne propre étoit attaquée. Risquer une guerre, c'étoit s'exposer à la captivité, à la mort, à l'infamie du triomphe."

MONTESQUIEU.

Page 174, line 13.

*Some invoked*

*Death and escaped ;*

'Spare me, I pray, this indignity,' said Perseus to Æmilius. 'Make me not a public spectacle ; drag me not through your streets.'—'What you ask for,' replied the Roman, 'is in your own power.' PLUTARCH.

Page 180, line 4.

*then on that master-piece,*

'You admire that picture,' said an old Dominican to me at Padua, as I stood contemplating a Last Supper in the Refectory of his Convent, the figures as large as the life. 'I have sat at my meals before it for seven and forty years ; and such are the changes that have taken place among us—so many have come and gone in the time—that, when I look upon the company there—upon those who are sitting at that table, silent as they are—I am sometimes inclined to think that we, and not they, are the shadows.'

The celebrated fresco of Lionardo da Vinci in the monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie at Milan must again and again have suggested the same reflection. Opposite to it stood the Prior's table, the monks

sitting down the chamber on the right and left : and the Artist, throughout his picture, has evidently endeavoured to make it correspond with what he saw when they were assembled there. The table-cloth, with the corners tied up, and with its regular folds as from the press, must have been faithfully copied ; and the dishes and drinking-cups are, no doubt, such as were used by the fathers in that day. See GOETHE. vol. xxxix. p 94.

Indefatigable was Lionardo in the prosecution of this work. " I have seen him," says Bandello the novelist, " mount the scaffold at day-break and continue there till night, forgetting to eat or drink. Not but that he would sometimes leave it for many days together, and then return only to meditate upon it, or to touch and retouch it here and there." The Prior was for ever complaining of the little progress that he made, and the Duke at last consented to speak to him on the subject. His answer is given by Vasari. " Perhaps I am then most busy when I seem to be most idle, for I must think before I execute. But, think as I will, there are two persons at the supper to whom I shall never do justice—Our Lord and the disciple who betrayed Him. Now if the Prior would but sit to me for the last ——"

The Prior gave him no more trouble.

Page 186, line 1.

*Have none appeared as tillers of the ground,*

The Author of the Letters to Julia has written admirably on this subject.

“ All sad, all silent! O'er the ear  
 No sound of cheerful toil is swelling.  
 Earth has no quickening spirit here,  
 Nature no charm, and Man no dwelling!”

Not less admirably has he described a Roman Beauty;  
 such as ‘ weaves her spells beyond the Tiber.’

“ Methinks the Furies with their snakes,  
 Or Venus with her zone might gird her;  
 Of fiend and goddess she partakes,  
 And looks at once both Love and Murder.”

Page 191, line 7.

*Wander like strangers*

It was not always so. There were once within her walls ‘ more erected spirits.’

“ Let me recall to your mind,” says Petrarch, in a letter to old Stephen Colonna, “ the walk we took together at a late hour in the broad street that leads from your palace to the Capitol. To me it seems as yesterday, though it was ten years ago. When we arrived where the four ways meet, we stopped; and, none interrupting us, discoursed long on the fallen fortunes of your House. Fixing your eyes steadfastly upon me and then turning them away full of tears, ‘ I have nothing now,’ you said, ‘ to leave my children. But a still greater calamity awaits me—I shall inherit from them all.’ You remember the words, no doubt; words so fully accomplished. I certainly do; and as

---

distinctly as the old sepulchre in the corner, on which we were leaning with our elbows at the time."—*Epist. Famil.* viii. 1.

The sepulchre here alluded to must have been that of Bibulus; and what an interest it derives from this anecdote! Stephen Colonna was a hero worthy of antiquity; and in his distress was an object, not of pity, but of reverence. When overtaken by his pursuers and questioned by those who knew him not, 'I am Stephen Colonna,' he replied, 'a citizen of Rome!' and, when in the last extremity of battle a voice cried out to him, 'Where is now your fortress, Colonna?' 'Here!' he answered gaily, laying his hand on his heart.

Page 192, line 12.

*Music and painting, sculpture, rhetoric,*

Music; and from the loftiest strain to the lowliest, from a Miserere in the Holy Week to the Shepherd's humble offering in Advent; the last, if we may judge from its effects, not the least subduing, perhaps the most so.

Once, as I was approaching Frescati in the sunshine of a cloudless December-morning, I observed a rustic group by the road-side, before an image of the Virgin, that claimed the devotions of the passenger from a niche in a vineyard-wall. Two young men from the mountains of the Abruzzi, in their long brown cloaks, were playing a Christmas-carol. Their instruments were a hautboy and a bagpipe; and the air, wild and simple as



it was, was such as she might accept with pleasure. The ingenuous and smiling countenances of these rude minstrels, who seemed so sure that she heard them, and the unaffected delight of their little audience, all younger than themselves, all standing uncovered and moving their lips in prayer, would have arrested the most careless traveller.

Page 199, line 16.

*To the black pall, the requiem.*

Among other ceremonies a pall was thrown over her, and a requiem sung.

Page 201, line 2.

*And the young nymph, preparing for the dance*

“ Io piglio, quando il dì giunge al confine,  
Le lucciole ne’ prati ampj ridotte,  
E, come gemme, le comparto al crine;  
Poi fra l’ ombre da’ rai vivi interrotte  
Mi presento ai Pastori, e ognun mi dice;  
Clori ha la stelle al crin come ha la Notte.”

VARANO.

Page 201, line 11.

*Those trees, religious once and always green,*

Pliny mentions an extraordinary instance of longevity in the ilex. ‘There is one,’ says he, ‘in the Vatican, older than the City itself. An Etruscan inscription in letters of brass attests that even in those days the tree was held sacred.’

Page 220, line 1.

*Three days they lay in ambush at my gate,*

This story was written in the year 1820, and is founded on the many narratives which at that time were circulating in Rome and Naples.

Page 224, line 15.

*I had almost forgotten how to pray ;*

“ Pray that you may pray ;” said a venerable Pastor to one who came to lament that he had lost the privilege of Prayer.

It is related of a great transgressor that he awaked at last to reflection as from a dream and on his knees had recourse to the prayer of his childhood.

Page 227, line 3.

*And be it mine to muse there, mine to glide,*

If the bay of Naples is still beautiful, if it still deserves the epithet of *pulcherrimus*, what must it not once have been ;\* and who, as he sails round it, can imagine it to himself as it was — when not only the villas of the Romans were in their splendour,† but the temples ;

\* ‘ Antequam Vesuvius mons, ardescens, faciem loci verteret.’  
—TACIT. *Annal.* iv. 67.

† With their groves and porticoes they were everywhere along the shore, ‘ erat enim frequens amœnitas oræ ;’ and what

when those of Herculaneum and Pompeii and Baiæ and Puteoli, and how many more, were standing, each on its eminence or on the margin of the sea ; while, with choral music and with a magnificence that had exhausted the wealth of kingdoms,\* the galleys of the Imperial Court were anchoring in the shade or moving up and down in the sunshine.

Page 232, line 5.

*the house of Pansa)*

Pansa, the Ædile ; according to some of the interpreters ; but the inscription at the entrance is very obscure.

It is remarkable that Cicero, when on his way to Cilicia, was the bearer of a letter to Atticus ‘ ex Pansæ Pompeiano.’† (Ad. Att. v. 3.) That this was the house in question ; and that in the street, as we passed along, we might have met him, coming or going, every pilgrim to Pompeii must wish to believe.

But delighting in the coast and in his own Pompeianum, (Ad. Att. ii. 1) he could be no stranger in that City ; and often must he have received there such homage as ours.

a neighbourhood must have been there in the last days of the Commonwealth, when such men as Cæsar and Pompey and Lucullus, and Cicero and Hortensius and Brutus, were continually retiring thither from the cares of public life !

\* ‘ Gemmatis puppibus, versicoloribus velis,’ &c.—SÆTON.  
*Calig.* 37.

† According to Grævius. The manuscripts disagree.

Page 245, line 18.

*He clanks his fetters to disturb my peace.*

*Yet who would wear them,*

I cannot here omit some lines by a Friend of mine  
now no more.

For who would make his life a life of toil  
For wealth, o'erbalanced with a thousand cares ;  
Or power, which base compliance must uphold ;  
Or honour, lavished most on courtly slaves ;  
Or fame, vain breath of a misjudging world ;  
Who for such perishable gaudes would put  
A yoke upon his free unbroken spirit,  
And gall himself with trammels and the rubs  
Of this world's business ?            LEWESDON HILL.

Page 256, line 1.

*to thy great wall, CATHAY.*

China. After line 5, in the MS.

That wall, so massive, so interminable,  
For ever, with its battlements and towers,  
Climbing, descending, from assault to guard  
A people numerous as the ocean-sands,  
And glorying as the mightiest of mankind ;  
Yet where they are, contented to remain ;  
From age to age resolved to cultivate  
Peace and the arts of peace—turning to gold  
The very ground they tread on and the leaves  
They gather from their trees, year after year.\*

\* An allusion to the porcelain and the tea of the Chinese.

Page 259, line 1.

*'What hangs behind that curtain?'*

This story, if a story it may be called, is fictitious ;  
and I have done little more than give it as I received it.

Page 268, line 20.

*How oft, where now we rode*

Every reader of Spanish poetry is acquainted with  
that affecting romance of Gongora,

“ Amarrado al duro banco,” &c.

Lord Holland has translated it in his excellent *Life of*  
*Lope de Vega*.

Page 272, line 1.

*This house was* ANDREA DORIA'S.

There is a custom on the Continent well worthy of  
notice. In Boulogne we read as we ramble through it,  
' Ici est mort l'Auteur de Gil Blas ;' in Rouen, ' Ici est  
né Pierre Corneille ;' in Geneva, ' Ici est né Jean-  
Jacques Rousseau : ' and in Dijon there is the *Maison*  
*Bossuet* ; in Paris, the *Quai Voltaire*. Very rare are  
such memorials among *us* ; and yet, wherever we met  
with them, in whatever country they were or of what-  
ever age, we should surely say that they were evidences  
of refinement and sensibility in the people. The house  
of Pindar was spared

when temple and tower

Went to the ground ;

and its ruins were held sacred to the last. According to Pausanias, they were still to be seen in the second century.

Page 284, line 18.

*And what transcends them all, a noble action.*

After line 18 in the MS.

What though his ancestors, early or late,  
Were not ennobled by the breath of kings ;  
Yet in his veins was running at his birth  
The blood of those most eminent of old  
For wisdom, virtue—those who could renounce  
The things of this world for their conscience-sake,  
And die like blessed martyrs.





## INDEX.

- ABBOT** of St. Maurice, his fall from a precipice, 37.  
**Actors** on board a passage boat, 56.  
**Aqueducts** in the Campagna of Rome, 189.  
**Alban lake**, 201.  
**Albert the bandit**, 222.  
**Alexander III.** sleeping on the steps of S. Salvatore, 67.  
**Alfieri**, his visit to the tombs of Petrarch and Tasso, *note*, 105.  
**Alfonso Piccolomini** the bandit, *note*, 213.  
**Alps**, the hunters of, 26.  
**Amadeus**, first Duke of Savoy, *note*, 6.  
**Amalfi**, now a fishing town, her ancient prosperity, her commerce, her maritime laws, her hospitals in the East, one of her citizens the discoverer of the compass, 254.  
**Angelica**, 42, 160.  
**Anio**, falls of, 201.  
**Antony of Trent**, 112.  
**Appian way**, 169.  
**Arcetri**, the residence of Galileo, 137.  
**Archimedes**, his saying, *note*, 193.  
**Aricia**, 188.  
**Ariosto**, his house at Ferrara, 64 : his garden, *note*, 319.  
**Arlecchino** on board the passage-boat, 56 ; anecdote of one, *note*, 297.  
**Arno**, the vale of, 133.  
**Arno**, its source, 139.  
**Arquà**, 105.  
**Augustus**, in his litter, *note*, 169.  
**Avalanche**, fall of, 23.  
**Bag of gold**, story of, 235.  
**Baiæ**, 230.  
**Banditti**, 213 ; their character in former times and at present, 215 ; a modern bandit, 216 ; story of one, 220.



- Barbara, the landlord's daughter at Bergamo, 43.  
 Barbarossa in the porch of Saint Mark's church, 67.  
 Battista, Lord Byron's gondolier, 117.  
 Bellaggio, a birth-night festival there, 41.  
 Benacus, the lake of Catullus, 44.  
 Bergamo, occurrences at, 43.  
 Bernard, Saint, Abbot of Clairvaux, 4.  
 Bianca Capello, her story, 80, 81, 148.  
 Boccaccio, his burial place, 135.  
 Bologna, a night-scene in, 115; arrival of a traveller there, 116.  
 Bonatti, the astrologer, *note*, 55.  
 Boren, Christian, adventure of, *note*, 23.  
 Bravo, description of, 146.  
 Brides of Venice, 82.  
 Bridge of sighs, 71.  
 Brothers, the, 31.  
 Brundisium, 203.  
 Brunelleschi, *note*, 315.  
 Brutus, Lucius Junius, 171.  
 Brutus, Marcus Junius, 172.  
 Buondelmonte Giovanni, 143, 144.  
 Byron at Bologna, 116; his journey over the Appennines, 117, through Greece, *note*, 290.  
 Caffaggiòlo, villa of Cosmo de' Medici, *note*, 149.  
 Caius Cestius, reflections at the tomb of, 194, 195.  
 Campagna of Rome, 186.  
 Campanile of St. Mark, 70; *note*, 314.  
 Can Grande, his hospitality, *note*, 45.  
 Cappelletti, palace of the, *note*, 292.  
 Capreae, 230.  
 Carbonaji, 63.  
 Cardinal \* \*, and his cats, 235.  
 Carmagnola, F. B. 71.  
 Carnival in St. Mark's Place, 69.  
 Carracci, Annibal, Cries of Bologna by, 116.  
 Carrara, Francesco II., death of, 71.  
 Catullus, his lake, 39. 44.  
 Cerreto, villa of, murder of Isabella de' Medici there by her husband, 148; and *note*, 149.  
 Charlemagne and his Paladins, 60.  
 Chatterton entering London, 2.  
 Chillon, Chateau de, 7.  
 China, her great wall, 256; *note*, 333.  
 Cicero assailed in the Via Sacra, 172; his lost treatise on Glory, 250.  
 Cimabue, 132.  
 Cincinnatus, 173.  
 City of Hermits, 139.  
 Civil war, *note*, 321.  
 Clarens, 8.  
 Cleopatra, 174.

- Coll'alto, 50.  
 Colonna, Stephen, *note*, 328.  
 Columbine, accouchement of  
   a, *note*, 292.  
 Como, Lake of, 38.  
 Composition on horseback,  
   *note*, 290.  
 Coppet, 7.  
 Coryate, his journey on foot,  
   *note*, 205.  
 Cristine, her story, 51.  
 Crusoe, *note*, 308.  
 Crystal hunters, 23.  
 Cumæ, 230.  
  
 Dandolo Henry, his embark-  
   ation, 67.  
 Dante, his seat at Florence,  
   122; his *Inferno*, 123, and  
   *note*; his adventure in the  
   Baptistry, 124.  
 Decameron, scene of, 133.  
 Desaix, his tomb, 21.  
 De Thou, 130.  
 De Witt, *note*, 300.  
 Dogs of St. Bernard, 13;  
   *Barri*, 17.  
 Dominican Monk, his reflec-  
   tion on a Last Supper at  
   Padua, 326.  
 Doria, Andrea, 272.  
 Doria, Paganino, *note*, 267.  
 Drance, 37.  
  
 Eagle and child, 33.  
 Eleanora di Toledo, wife of  
   Cosmo de' Medici, 128.  
 Erasmus, his journey over  
   Mont Cenis, *note*, 290.  
 Eremiti, Il Sagro, a city of  
   hermits, 139.  
  
 Evander, 169.  
 Ezzelino, his tower at Padua,  
   55.  
  
 Falernian wine, 204.  
 Faliero, Marino, 70.  
 Farewell to Italy, 279; to  
   the reader, 284.  
 Feluca, 266.  
 Ferrara, 64; *note*, 293.  
 Ferney, 6.  
 Fiesco, 274.  
 Fiesole, 132.  
 Fire-fly, 200.  
 Florence, her splendour and  
   beauty, chapel of Massac-  
   cio, seat of Dante, baptis-  
   tery, chapel of the Medici,  
   citadel, &c. 121.  
 Florence, campagna of; Ci-  
   mabué, Giotto, Boccaccio,  
   Macchiavel, Galileo, Pe-  
   trarch, &c. 132.  
 Foreign travel, 203.  
 Forum at Rome, 170.  
 Foscari, 90.  
 Fountain near Mola di Gaëta,  
   211.  
 Funeral in Rome, 176; Ra-  
   phael's, 179.  
  
 Galileo, 132; his villa at  
   Arcetri, 137; his interview  
   with Milton there, 138; his  
   telescope, *note*, 314; his  
   discoveries, 317; his im-  
   prisonment, 318.  
 Garda, il lago di, *note*, 44.  
 Garrick entering London,  
   3.

- Geneva, departure from at day-break, 1.  
 Genoa, 270.  
 Gibbon at Lausanne, 7, and *note*.  
 Ginevra, 110 ; *note*, 310.  
 Giotto, a Madonna of his belonging to Petrarch, *note*, 108 ; found, when a shepherd-boy, by Cimabué, 132.  
 Glow-worm, 202.  
 Godfrey of Bouillon, 256.  
 Goldoni, his excursion, *note*, 79.  
 Goldsmith, his journey on foot, *note*, 205.  
 Gondola, 76.  
 Gondolier, his song, 79.  
 Gongora, romance of, *note*, 334.  
 Gracchus, Caius, *note*, 325.  
 Grande Chartreuse, 17, 18 ; its origin, *note*, 289.  
 Great St. Bernard, 13.  
 Guirlandina, 110.  
 Hannibal, crossing the Alps, 37.  
 Hofer, his embarkation on the lago di Garda, his death and tomb, *note*, 44.  
 Holland, history of the republic of, *note*, 299.  
 Horace, 169. 172. 201. 203.  
 Horatii, sacred field of, 188.  
 Ilex, its longevity, *note*, 330.  
 Imelda, her story, 144, 145.  
 Isabella de' Medici, 149.  
 Italian character, 57.  
 Johnson entering London, 3.  
 Jorasse, a chamois hunter, 22 ; his adventure, 24.  
 Joux, the castle of, in Franche-Comté, 5.  
 Jugurtha, 174.  
 Juliet at Verona, 48.  
 Jura, 5.  
 Kepler, his letter to Galileo, *note*, 315.  
 La Riccia, 188.  
 Lake of the Four Cantons, 8.  
 Laocoon, group of, discovered, *note*, 323.  
 Larian Lake, 38.  
 Lausanne, 7.  
 Lemane Lake, 3. 11.  
 Lionardo da Vinci, his fresco of the Last Supper, *note*, 326.  
 Loredano, his hatred, 97.  
 Lorenzo de' Medici, Duke of Urbino, his statue called Il Pensiero, 125.  
 Lucrezia, Madonna, 237.  
 Ludlow, *note*, 7.  
 Luigi, a carbonajo, a valet, a guide, &c. 63.  
 Macchiavel in Val di Pesa, 136.  
 Mal'aria, 252.  
 Malta, knights of, their origin, 256.  
 Mantua, 39.  
 Marco di Sciarra, the bandit, his conduct to Tasso, 213.

- Marco Griffoni, 275.  
 Marco Polo, 69.  
 Marcolini, story of, 102.  
 Maremma, 281; anecdote of Pia, *note*, 281.  
 Marguerite de Tours, story of, 28.  
 Martigny, 30.  
 Massaccio, his chapel, 121; Raphael and Michael Angelo studying there, 122.  
 Mastino de la Scala, his hospitality, 45, and *note*.  
 Medici, *Lorenzo de'*, his statue, 125; *Cosmo* and his sons *Gurzia* and *Giovanni*, 128.  
 Meillerie, 6.  
 Michael Angelo, studying at Florence, 122; his sculptures in the chapel of the Medici, 125; his Cartoon of Pisa, 140; his speech on his road to Rome, 315; his visit to the Laocoon, 324.  
 Milton, his interview with Galileo, 138; reclining by the Arno, 142.  
 Modena, palace of the Orsini at, 110.  
 Mons Albanus, 186.  
 Mons Sacer, 188.  
 Mont-Blanc, in the morning, 4; in the evening, 288.  
 Monte Cassino, a Benedictine Abbey, 259.  
 Monte Cavo, 186.  
 Montesquieu and Chesterfield at Venice, *note*, 306.  
 Montorio, story of, 162.  
 Mora, the game of, 63; and *note*, 300.  
 Morgante Maggiore, sung by Pulci at the table of Lorenzo the Magnificent, 148.  
 Mount Alburnus, 249.  
 Naples, her bay sailed round, the Elysian Fields, tomb of Virgil, Vesuvius, Cumæ, Baiæ, Capræ, Pompeii, 226.  
 Napoleon, his conduct to Toussaint, 5; his march over the Alps, 21. 37; turns aside to see the peninsula of Catullus, 30.  
 Nardi, *note*, 302.  
 Necker, tomb of, 7.  
 Nisus and Euryalus, 187.  
 Nun taking the veil, 196.  
 Orfano, Canal, 72.  
 Padua, 55. 154.  
 Pæstum, her temples, their long obscurity, the Greek city, the Roman city, 248.  
 Palatine, 169.  
 Palazzo Vecchio, 130.  
 Palestrina, 188.  
 Palmyra, 174.  
 Pansa, his house at Pompeii, 232; *note*, 332.  
 Parthenope, 228.  
 Pauline chapel, *note*, 192.  
 Perseus and his sons led in triumph, 173; his supplication to Æmilius, *note*, 326.

- Petrarch, his verses sung by the minstrels, 46; present at a tournament, 68; his funeral attended by F. Carrara I, *note*, 45; his tomb, 105; his visits to Vaucluse and his seclusion at Arquà, 107, 108; nearly lost, when a child, in the Arno, 141; in his youth a student of the law under Andreas, 242; his walk with Stephen Colonna, *note*, 328.
- Petrocchi, his sonnet, 311.
- Piedmontese nobleman, his story, 209, 210.
- Pindar, his house, *note*, 334.
- Pisa, 139; lines on, *note*, 320.
- Pisani Nicolo, *note*, 267.
- Pliny the Younger, his villas on the Larian Lake, 38.
- Pliny the Elder, his death, *note*, 231.
- Poggio Caiano, villa of Lorenzo de' Medici, murder of Bianca Capello and the Grand Duke there, 148.
- Polesine, when overflowed, 280.
- Pompeii, 231.
- Posidonia, 251.
- Posillipo, 254.
- Poussin, Gaspar, 39.
- Præneste, 188.
- Pulci, singing his verses at the table of Lorenzo, *note*, 148.
- Quintian meadows, 188.
- Raphael, his funeral, 179.
- Ravenna, 118.
- Rhodes, Knights of, 256.
- Rhone, the, its descent from the Alps, 11; its rapidity, and its vineyards, castles, &c. 106.
- Rialto, 88.
- Ripaille, 6.
- Rome, her solitude, her grandeur, the Palatine, Forum, &c. 167; her origin and her progress from the landing of Æneas to the irruption of the Goths, 186.
- Rousseau, 2; *note*, 37.
- Runnemedede, 10.
- Rusconi, the bandit, 220.
- Sacred way, 172.
- St. Bruno, *note*, 289.
- St. Mark's Place, the church, campanile, ducal palace, the bridge of sighs, a scene of revelry and masking, 66.
- St. Peter's church, exposition of the holy sacrament, there, *note*, 192.
- St. Preux, 8.
- Salvator Rosa, his life as a bandit, 255; his portrait of his hostess, *note*, 323.
- Scala de' Giganti, 70.
- Scala, Mastino de la, his hospitality, 45.
- Sforza, Francesco, 94, and *note*.
- Sforza, G., his death described, 139, and *note*.
- Sicardi, 257.

- Song of the sky-lark, 1. 151 ;  
 of the nightingale, 270.  
 Sophonisba, 174.  
 Sorrento, the birth-place of  
 Tasso, 254.  
 Spartacus, 249.  
 Spezzia, Gulf of, 266.  
 Strozzi, Filippo, his writing  
 on the wall, 126.  
 Sun-rise in Italy, *note*, 323.  
 Sun-set in Italy, 144. 150 ;  
 and *note*, 322.  
 Tarantella, the dance de-  
 scribed, 228.  
 Tartarus, 227.  
 Tasso, his dungeon, 64 ; his  
 adventure with the ban-  
 ditti, 213 ; his birthplace,  
 254 ; his villa, 292.  
 Tassoni, *note*, 110.  
 Tell, William, 9. 34.  
 Terracina, 203.  
 Theatre, in the gardens of  
 the villa Madama, 161.  
 Thermopylæ, 10.  
 Thrasydene, 152.  
 Tiber, its source, 139.  
 Tiberius at Capræ, 230.  
 Tibur, now Tivoli, 169. 187.  
 201.  
 Titian, his Supper, 302.  
 Tintoret, his sally at table,  
 302.  
 Tophana, 147, and *note*.  
 Tournaments in St. Mark's  
 Place, 68 ; in the Place of  
 S. Croce, *note*, 68.  
 Toussaint, his dungeon, 5.  
 Trabocchetto, il, 147, and  
*note*.  
 Tramezzine, Bay of, 41.  
 Ugolino, 101. 141.  
 Val d' Aosta, 29.  
 Val di Pesa, 136.  
 Vallombrosa, 18.  
 Varano, *note*, 330.  
 Velino, the falls of, 157.  
 Venice, her birth, her enter-  
 prize, her commerce in the  
 East, her caravans in Eu-  
 rope, her decline and fall,  
 54.  
 Verdea, La, 137 ; and *note*,  
 317.  
 Vevey, 4. 7.  
 Via della Morte, *note*, 312.  
 Via Sacra, 172.  
 Villas Gherardi and Palmi-  
 eri, 134 ; Poggio-Caiano  
 and Cerreto, 148 ; Caffag-  
 giòlo, 149 ; Madama, 160 ;  
 Zanga, 292.  
 Violets of Pæstum, 249, and  
*note*.  
 Virgil reading the Æneid to  
 Octavia, 170 ; travelling  
 to Brundisium, 203 ; his  
 farm, 39.  
 Virginius, 171.  
 Visconte, Duke of Milan,  
*note*, 295.  
 Wandering Jew, 74 ; and  
*note*, 303.  
 Zanga, Tasso's villa near  
 Bergamo, *note*, 292.  
 Zenobia, 174.



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